THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,755 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1889.

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As supplied to over 300 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	120	120
2-8	12-0		240	240
2-8	13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	240	240
2-8	15-0		240	240
2-8	19-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rausan, Leoville	240	240
2-8	25-0		240	240

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	W. J Webber	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th "
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheil	22nd "
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th "
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	L. Reeves	13th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weichell	20th "
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	1029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.
GANGES	4356	800	T. J. Alderton	21st "
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit	19th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th October 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
MANILA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail
AGNO.....On the 8th November 1889.

Handbooks of Information and other particulars ding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
ssoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 19, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lomesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,060	650	5th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journe from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22 and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free o ard by t pany's steam launch on the day ling.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

r. Captain. Tons. H.P. To sail on
RESA.....E. Doperis ..4,000 350 10th Nov
t Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Trieste.

EAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, NGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

or. Captain. Tons. H.P. To sail on
RA.....A. Lussich..4 000 600 14th Nov.
o will be received on board after sunset on t ous to sailing.
ther particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
n House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th 9.

ANCHOR LINE.

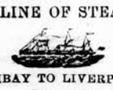
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ssels. Commander. Tons. To sail.
BIA .....Jas. Laird..... 3,514 4th Nov.
HE above vessel WILL SAIL as above.
Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1889.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of VENICE," 3,207 Tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 29th October. The Cabins are on deck amidships and each contains 2 berths. Pankahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried.
This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th September 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	4th Nov.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	503	4th Dec.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Oct. 1, 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "BARAWA," will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 31st inst. For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES,
HOMEWARD
1888-9.

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.
PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.
REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.
RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.
PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.
STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,
Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 27th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bander Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing for any order, weather permitting.
FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 30th October, and the
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 26th October, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mundvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 31st October.
FOR ZANZIBAR, AND MOMBASSA.
THE S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th November.
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.
FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.
FOR RANGOON.
THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,461 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 9th November.
The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ltd.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 24th October 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months... ..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... " 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.
OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary, Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY TATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, garrison, comprising over 5,000 British, and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans, South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.
RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLAYING CARDS.

NEW YORK SQUEEZERS AND PIONEERS.
Best quality, strongest material, highly finished, slipping readily when handled :—

	Per Pack. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Rs. a.
SQUEEZERS, round corners	1 14	18 8
Gilt Edge do. do.	2 2	21 8
PIONEERS, Gilt edge	1 8	16 8

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RAZORS, &c.

	Rs. a.
Single Case, Superior hard Steel, "Unequalled" as a good useful Razor, in Black Horn Handle	1 2
Single Superior hard Steel Razor, in Ivory handle	2 12
Do. Extra tempered Steel Razor in Ivory handle	4 4
Do. "Plantagenet Guard" Razor, safe and perfect for quick and clean shaving, superior hard Steel, in Ivory handle	7 0
Treacher's Camp Razor with Strop in case	3 4
The Keen Hollow Ground, a perfect luxury Rs. 2-4, 3-4, and	4 4
Do. " " a pair, in case, Rs. 9, 11, and	14 0
Companions, in Crocodile Hide, containing 2 Hollow Ground Keen Razors, Scissors, Corn Knife, Tweezers, and Nail Cleaner	16 0
Mandarin Razors (Arbenz) with spare blades	6 0

RAZOR STROPS.

Mechi's Magic Strops 9in.,	12in.,	13in.,	15in.
	Rs. 1-10,	2-2,	2-10, 3-4
Do. do.	7½ in.,	8 in. double handled.	
	Rs. 3-12.	Rs. 4-4.	

Saunder's four-sided Strops with Metallic Tablet for sharpening Razors instead of grinding them, in Morocco Leather, with polished wood handle.

8½ in.	8½ in.	10 in.
Rs. 3 superior	Rs. 4	Rs. 5-4

"The Keen," the latest improvement, two-sided, Rs. 2 and 4 0
Do. do. four-sided, Rs. 2-4 and 4 8
Yorkshire Bite Strops from 1 4
The Genuine Belt Strop each 2 0
Army Razor Strop, Buff Leather with Ring 1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAPRI.

JUST RECEIVED
A small consignment of this
DELICATE WHITE ITALIAN WINE.
In quarts only, Rs. 20.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E. (in a triangle).
Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1-lb. packets sold in Madras in 6 months.
REDUCED PRICES!

Orange Pekoe	Re. 1	6	0	per lb.
Pekoe	" 1	2	0	"
Pekoe Souchong	" 0	15	0	"
Souchong	" 0	12	0	"
Mixture (Congou)	" 0	9	0	"

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers, the Mills, Darlington

FACTS!
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	" 153
TANDEMS	8	" 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which
"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.
HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

TREACHER & Co's. only stock Articles from the best sources.

		Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's	each	7 0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's	"	8 8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the player to keep his Bat tightly strung	"	15 0
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung	"	10 8
Do. do. do. double strung	"	12 0
Do. do. do. Cork Handled	"	11 0
Do. Treacher's "No Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	"	12 8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's	"	13 0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's	"	12 8
Do. Cane and Ash	"	13 8
Do. Ayres' Champion	"	13 4
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match	Per doz.	8 0
Do. do. do. Champion	"	9 8
Do. do. do. Waterproof, Seamless, perfect, the best Ball yet introduced	"	12 8
Do. Ayres' do.	"	12 8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case	Per set	47 8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club	each	12 0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws	each	8 8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated india-rubber Soles	per pair	11 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHA A KIT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASPINALL'S ENAMELS.
Useful and Artistic Colours Exquisite
For House Decoration, &c., Per tin Re. 1.

BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & Co., LD., { POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Path.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

	Rs.	a.	
Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality	11	8	per pair
" " " Court Shoes, "	8	0	"
" Glace, Kid Oxford Shoes, "	12	8	"
" " Court " "	7	8	"
" " " " Jet beaded toes, 1st quality	9	0	"
" Brown Calf Oxford, Shoes	10	8	"
" " Court "	6	8	"
" Tan Sued Court Shoes	6	8	"
" Slate " "	6	8	"
" Tuscan " "	6	8	"
" Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black ... from	9	0	"
" " " beaded Toes ...from Rs.	10-8 to 11	8	"
Children's Black Morrocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable ...from Rs.	4-8 to 7	0	"
hildren's Tan Strap Shoes ...from Rs.	2-8 to 4	8	"

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ... Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... " 550
THE UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE, solid Walnut case, Panelled front, overstrung scale, three Unisons, Metal Plated, pin plank, metal action frame, 7 octaves ... ... " 600
THE "UPRIGHT IRON GRAND," solid Ebonized case, with gold incised ornamentation, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu handles and sconces, carved Trusses. The finest Upright Grand Imported ... ... " 725
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves 600
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... " 700
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... " 875
*** This class of Piano obtained First-class Certificate and Gold Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, the highest award for Square Pianos.
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... " 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SOLID MAHOGANY METAL FRAME "NEW COTTAGE," 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, Panel Front, Gold incised Decorations, extra bolted and screwed. Sconces with Glass Shades. ... ... " 550
EBONIZED AND GOLD METAL FRAME PIANO, 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, flat fall, Panel front with Gold incised Decorations and Sconces with Glass Shades, extra bolted and screwed, Wire Gauze back ... ... " 700
SOLID WALNUT METAL FRAME COTTAGE GRAND, 7 Octaves, Patent Repeater Action, 3 Unisons, full Iron Frame, Brass bound Case ... ... " 1,000

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.
The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.
TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.
Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore;
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer;
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these all ments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.
WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."
SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HERALAL MOOLJEE. HURJEE MOOLJEE
F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)
Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Linally, S. Wales.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE KHARTOUM MYSTERY
ARIEL,
THE BODILESS LADY,
NOW
CREATING A GREAT SENSATION
IN THE CITY
(CROWDS OF VISITORS DAILY,)
For the first time in India, will be removed from her swing and placed on a Pedestal, in the presence of the spectators.

No. 81, MEADOWS STREET,
For Hours of Admission and Prices, see Bills.
Tickets to be had from Messrs. SOUNDY & CO.
And at the Door.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES FOR FAMILIES.

BOMBAY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
TOWN HALL, 4 P.M., TO-DAY.
A MONSTER UNITED MEETING of all the Evangelical SUNDAY SCHOOLS of BOMBAY this day in the TOWN HALL, at 4 p.m.
SINGING by 500 Children.
SPEAKERS.—Revds. Dr. Mackichan, Revds. Hume, Robinson, and Macdonald.
All friends are cordially welcome.

DEWALI FESTIVAL.
ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
Four kinds of Ices are daily prepared.
MANGO, RASPBERRY, VANILLA, Cream
PINEAPPLE Water Ice.
WINES and SPIRITS, wholesale and retail.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
PLUSH AND LEATHER GOODS,
ELECTROPLATED WARE,
SCENT TOYS AND DOLLS,
&c., &c., &c.
MORENAS AND Co.,
15, MEADOW STREET.

"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."
WHAT a pathetic utterance, and yet how true in many homes—"Mamma is sick to-day."
MOTHERS, WIVES, and DAUGHTERS,
THE
GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON
is the REMEDY for ALL YOUR COMPLAINTS.
It cures weak and suffering women. Thousands of Physicians do not hesitate to recommend their Female Patients to use this Medicine,
IT IS A GREAT KINDNEY CURE.

"MAMMA IS WELL NOW."
The happiness which follows, in our homes, the use of
THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON,
Cannot be expressed in words alone.

GRAEFENBERG CO.'S AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LIBRARY is now prepared to EXCHANGE Indian Dailies, English Weeklies, and Monthly Periodicals or Reviews with Bombay and Mofussil Residents, in the following order:—

DAILIES.	
Bombay Newspapers	For Mofussil Newspapers.
WEEKLIES.	
PENNY NEWSPAPERS	
Funny Folks	For Tit Bits.
Catholic Times	For London Figaro.
TWO-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.	
Public Opinion	For Weekly London Times.
English Mechanic	For Dublin Weekly Freeman.
THREE-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.	
Fair Play	For Punch.
Weekly Register	For Athenæum.
FOUR-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.	
Pall Mall Budget.	For Scientific American Supplement.
Scientific American.	For Illustrated Catholic American.
[illegible]NCE NEWSPAPERS.	
[illegible]	For Queen (Ladies' Newspaper).
[illegible]	For New York Medical Journal.
Illustrated London News	For Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.
Pictorial World.	
Engineering.	For Engineer.
Overland Mail.	For Home News.
Vanity Fair.	For Truth.
Tablet.	For British Medical Journal.
St. James' Budget.	For Saturday Review.
Mail (Tri-weekly).	For World.
MONTHLIES.	
SIX-PENCE PERIODICALS.	
Catholic Missions	For Irish Monthly.
Cornhill Magazine	For Family Herald.
Cassell's Family Magazine	For Chambers's Journal.
Lamp (Catholic)	For Leisure Hour.
Textile World	For Provincial Medical Journal.
Longman's Magazine	For Marine Engineer.
SHILLING PERIODICALS.	
Birmingham Medical Journal	For Textile Manufacturer.
Harper's Monthly Magazine.	For Macmillan's Magazine.
Young Ladies' Journal.	For Merry England.
TWO-SHILLING PERIODICALS.	
Month (Catholic)	For Catholic World.
Edinburgh Medical Journal	For Dublin Medical Journal.
Practitioner	For Glasgow Medical Journal.
HALF-CROWN PERIODICALS.	
Contemporary Review	For Nineteenth Century.
National Review	For Fortnightly Review.

The Exchange for Dailies is on Second day of Issue; for Weeklies and Monthlies as soon as required by applicants.

By the above system Buyers of one Paper will have the use of Two Papers.

The Library Subscribes for the purposes of circulation for 800 copies of Indian Dailies, 2,513 copies of English Weeklies, and 1,903 copies of monthly Periodicals, and will increase the supply according to demand.

N. B.—Applicants may reverse the order to suit their taste. The present number of European subscribers is 2720.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.
Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
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NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The rates for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 1lb, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co.—The Cheapest and best TEAS, in 1, 1, 2 and 5lb. Tins.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET—Large, airy, storied BUNGALOW at Tardeo, belonging to Mr. C.J. Jassawalla, close to Grant Road Station and Tramway Junction, suitable for all nationalities. For rent apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—Pure Ceylon Tea, wholesale and retail, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. packages, also 20 and 50 lb. cases. Apply Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dubashes, No. 1 Forbes Street.

ON VIEW—Mr. C. Vernon's valuable Household Furniture, Piano, English Park Phaeton, Horse, &c., to be sold at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, on Tuesday, 29th October.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. Jamsetjee F. Kharas' Household Furniture, Stephens' Dog-cart with hood, fast C. B. Horse, D. B. C. F. gun, Coventry Tricycle and Coolie cycle, &c., at Bandora Hill, close to Khoja Sanitarium, on Sunday, 27th Oct.

DAILY GROUND SUPERIOR COFFEE at Re 1-4, 1-2 and 1 per lb., guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground in the closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved.—DANTRA and Co, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price list of Tea, Coffee and Cigar on application.

WANTED, 400 feet 4 inch Piping, second-hand. Apply sharp CHARLES BROWN and Co., 22, Apollo Street.

WANTED, an experienced and practical MANAGER for an up-country Mill, close to a Railway Station. Full knowledge of Spinning, Weaving and Carding necessary. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, to B. B., care of this paper

NEWSPAPER and MAGAZINE SUPPLIES from England.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.'s REVISED SUBSCRIPTION TARIFF may be obtained from their Branch Firms, King, King and Co., Bombay, and King, Hamilton and Co, Calcutta.

TO LET, SECOND and THIRD FLOORS of ADELAIDE HOUSE, next to Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway. Apply VIDA, on the premises.

TO LET, a newly-built BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill, next but one to Protestant Church. Apply DINSHA MANEKJI DAVER, 42, Hornby Road.

CLARENDON HOTEL, well-known most Central Hotel at Matheran, very close to public Offices, Library, &c., is now open. Visitors may rely on Mr. DeSouza's well-served table.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO RENT for the cold and hot season at Mahableshwar, "LILY COTTAGE." For particulars apply to F. Orr, Mahableshwar.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodating Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the most comfortable and pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Rooms Bright and Airy, and not low pitched. Open for visitors.

TEA KETTLES.—Plain Tilting Electro-plated KETTLES with Spirit Lamp Heaters, Rs. 40 and Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SUPERIOR Ceylon Tea, Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8, and Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. These Teas are specially manufactured for us and highly appreciated by all who try them.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ba liwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goojerat Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready, Chuckla, No. 6.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

NEW AND DECENT TENTS FOR HIRE.—Double-poled, Single-poled, Rowties, Shamianas Staff Sergeants, &c., &c. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade Gymkhana.

CLEARANCE SALE at V. Shamjee and Co., Milliners. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

J. and R. TENNENT'S LAGER BEER.—A fine light Beer of these well-known Brewers freshly received. For particulars apply to BEJONJEE JAM SHEDJEE, Godownkeepeer, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR SALE (owner returning to Europe), AMERICAN ORGAN, 18 Stops, in good order. Price Rs. 260. Can be seen at W. H. Rothwell's, 37, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, after the 20th October, 1889.

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 80, 100, 150, 250 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, sealed pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay, Poona and Secunderabad.

MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP; CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.—Wristlet Watches in strong Silver cases. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 17-8 cash. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 4-8 for one year, 2-5 for 6 months, 1-3 for 3 months, Re. 1-6 per month, in advance postage extra.

SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIP.
WANTED.
FOR the Civil Secretariat, Punjab Government, Lahore, a CLERK. Salary Rs. 220, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 10. Applicants must be able to write precis, and to draft letters with ease, and should submit copies of testimonials certifying their ability to do this. Applications to be addressed to the Assistant Secretary to Government Punjab, Civil Department, Lahore, up to 1st November, 1889. The accepted candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of 6 months.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST AND CHEAPEST
REAL GERMAN CIGARS, TURKISH CIGARETTES, AND REAL MEERSHAUM PIPES,
JUST RECEIVED.
As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Beehives, Amcer do Javas &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for
MORGAN AND COMPANY,
No. 22, Corner Medows and Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BEE.
THE ONE DAY BEE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IS Warranted a good time keeper. Will go in any position. No key required to wind it. Nickel case, white dial, bold, figures and hands.
Time-piece ... Rs. 5.
With Alarum ... Rs. 9.
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co., Agents.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS on the most favourable terms.
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Agents.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on TUESDAY next, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

NOTICE.
MODY DADABHOY SHAPURJEE, a Portuguese subject and resident of Damaun, died at Damaun aforesaid on the 23th July 1889, leaving behind him considerable immovable and moveable property, the latter consisting, among other things, of promissory notes of the Government of India, Bonds of the Port Trust of Bombay, and other negotiable Securities last endorsed to the said deceased.
All persons are hereby warned against receiving in mortgage, buying, or otherwise in any way dealing with any of the above described property without the consent of the Undersigned; and if they do so, it shall be at their own risk and peril.
MODY HOMUSJEE MANOCKJEE.
Bombay, 30th September 1889.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
OLD WIRE FOR SALE.
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. of the 28th instant, for the PURCHASE of some (30?) Three hundred tons of OLD WIRE, in lots of 50 Tons.
Further particulars and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned, and one ton sample of the Wire can be seen at the Government Telegraph store-yard, Wari Bunder.
The Chief Superintendent, Bombay Division, is not bound to accept the highest or any Tender.
P. GERRARD,
Hony. Assist. Supdt., in charge Tel. Stores, Bombay.
Bombay, Wari Bunder, 11th October, 1889.

A LADY who has been taught by Italian Masters, will give LESSONS in MUSIC and SINGING. (Special arrangements will be made for Parsee Ladies.)
For the benefit of the Pupils, a Singing Class will be held every Saturday morning, commencing at half-past 7 (free of charge). For terms, etc.
Apply to MADAME VERA,
Brooklyn Hall,
Opposite Treacher & Co, Byculla, Bombay.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—
I. To receive the report of the Committee for the period from 1st January, 1888, to 30th June 1889.
II. To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and to elect five members of the Committee in place of those who retire from office, but who are eligible for re-election; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Bombay, 21st October, 1889. Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.
THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 9 lots of old Scrap Iron, &c., aggregating about 511 tons, now lying in the Stores yard, Wari Bunder, where the same may be viewed on application.
Offers must be made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned), and be sent in accompanied separately by a depo it of Rs. 500 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement; failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender,
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.
ON and after FRIDAY next, the First of November, until further notice, the following alterations of and additions to the Passenger Train Service over this Railway will take effect, namely:—
First.—The Down Passenger Train, which now starts from Bombay at 8-30 a.m., will leave instead at 4-30 p.m., and will arrive at Jabulpur at 5-45 on the morning of the third day.
Second.—The Down Passenger Train from Bombay at 3-30 p.m. will leave instead at 8-20 a.m. and will arrive at Nagpur at 8-35 the next morning.
Third.—The Down Mixed Train now leaving Kalyan at 1-45 a.m. will start from Bombay at 11-0 p.m., arrive at Bhusawal at 7-30 the following evening, leave at 9-30 p.m. and reach Jabulpur at 6-0 in the evening on the third day.
Fourth.—The Down Goods Train now running Bhusawal for Nagpur at 11-30 p.m., will leave instead at 10-0 a.m. and arrive at Nagpur at 9-35 the same evening.
Fifth.—The Up Mixed Train at 7-0 a.m. from Jabalpur to Kalyan, will run on to Bombay, arriving at the Victoria Terminus at 9-15 on the morning of the third day.
Sixth.—The Down Passenger Trains now leaving Bombay at 7-30 a.m., 10-30 a.m., 12-15 noon, and 5-0 p.m., will leave instead at 8-0 a.m., 11-0 a.m., 10-30 p.m., and 11-30 p.m., and will arrive at Poona at 2-30 p.m., 5-0 p.m., 6-15 a.m., and 7-0 a.m., respectively.
Eight.—The Up Passenger Trains from Poona at 7-30 a.m. and 5-0 p.m., will leave at 10-0 and 11-30 at night, and will arrive in Bombay at 6-0 and 9-45 the next morning, respectively. The other Up Passenger trains from Poona to Bombay at 10 a.m. and 12-30 p.m., will remain unaltered.
Ninth.—The Special Passenger Trains now leaving Bombay and Poona at 11 p.m. and arriving at Poona and Bombay at 6-15 the following morning, respectively, will be discontinued.
Tenth.—An additional Mixed Train will run between Poona and Diksal. It will leave Poona at 9-0 a.m., and arrive at Diksal at 12-30 p.m., leave Diksal at 2-0 p.m. and arrive at Poona at 5-30 the same afternoon.
Eleventh.—The Down Passenger Train now leaving Poona at 10-30 a.m. for Sholapur, will leave at 6-9 p.m. instead, and arrive at Sholapur at 2-15 the following morning.
Twelfth.—The Down Mixed Train from Sholapur at 8-22 p.m. will leave at 1-45 a.m. instead, and will arrive at Raichur at 3-20 the same afternoon.
Thirteenth.—The Up Mixed Train from Raichur at 4-0 a.m. will leave at 3-0 a.m. and will arrive at Sholapur at 1-0 p.m. instead of at 3-30 p.m.
Fourteenth.—The Up Passenger Train, which now leaves Sholapur at 7-30 a.m., will leave at 6-10 p.m., and arrive at Poona at 5-0 the next morning, instead of at 3-45 in the afternoon.
Fifteenth.—The Down Passenger and Mixed Trains from Dhond at 2-50 a.m. and 2 p.m., will leave at 3-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. and will arrive at Munmar at 11-55 and, and 7-45 p.m., respectively.
Sixteenth.—The Up Passenger and Mixed Trains leaving Munmar at 5-30 a.m. and 12-45 p.m., will leave instead at 6 a.m. and 2-0 p.m., reaching Dhond at 2-30 and 9-30 p.m. respectively.
Seventeenth.—The Local Train Service between Bombay and Cooria, Tanna and Kalyan, will be revised.
Eighteenth.—Some of the trains over the Amraoti Branch will be altered, so as suit the altered running of the Trains between Bhusawal and Nagpur.
Nineteenth.—Passengers will not be booked for conveyance by the Up or the Down Mail Trains to or from Harsul, nor by the Up Mail Train from Timarni.
Twentieth.—All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula and the Khamgaon and Amraoti State Railways will continue to run as at present.
3. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the First of November 1889 exhibited at Stations.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Twenty-fifth of October 1889.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.
CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1898. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.
The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.
The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.
Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part [illegible] whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, [illegible]nt, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects [illegible]ted during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such security for the Debenture-holders.
Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorized to receive he purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.
For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
SHIBSHANKAR.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—
USTOMJEE COWSJEE HASATYA, late of Bombay, RParsee Inhabitant.
AI GURPURSHAD, late of Delhi, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
HARLESS LICKFOLD, late of Ahmadabad, Photrographer.
ZEKIEL ALEXANDER BOYD, late of the Government ETelegraph Department, Bengal.
WILLIAM WILKS, late Locomotive Foreman, G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay.
JOHN GODFREY SMITH, late Senior Superintendent of Police, Bombay.
THOMAS DODESWELL, late a Fireman on the Sind Pishin State Railway.
JAMES GEORGE THOMSON, late in the employ of the Bombay Company, Ld.
LOW TOO, late of Mauritius, British Indian subject.
MURRAY COWELL, late Engine-driver, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FARNHAM, late American Consul, Bombay.
ANNE GALAGHAR the widow of Martin Gallagher (formerly an Inspector in the Bombay Municipality) late of Sujat Road Station, Western Rajputana, European.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period, the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Admtr. Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 8th October 1889.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.
In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.
The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 2), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully restoring effect on broken-down constitution.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state Iron and Phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 10), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Ataxy of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 10 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER 1889.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS.
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.
Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" *give certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.
Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.
"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as
"'COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR,'" now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is
'HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin; and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.
"'JVARA-HARI,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bapty Brothers, Limited, 4 p.m.
Bombay Sorosis Club 4 p.m.
Commanding Officer's Parade, B. V. Rifles.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Patna (s) and Henry Bolckow (s), from Bussah; Tuna (s), Aden; Kilwa (s), Persian Gulf; and Vallent (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kaiser-i-Hind (s), for China, &c.; Siam (s), Aden; Chilka (s), Galle; and Asia (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Patna and the s.s. Henry Bolckow entered the dock yesterday.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.—There will be no divine service in this Church to-morrow.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Etolia left the dock on Thursday, and the s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind yesterday.

HOMEWARD MAIL.—Mr. H. D. Robinson was an additional passenger for Brindisi by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam that sailed yesterday.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—There will be no Children's Service in the Cathedral next Sunday, but Sunday School will be held as usual at 4-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and places served *via* Kutch Mandvi per extra s.s. Arabia will be closed at the General Post office, to-day (Saturday), at 10 a.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th October 1889, was 41,491 maunds, and in money Rs. 8,722.

BOMBAY SOROSIS CLUB.—The first quarterly musicale in connection with the Bombay Sorosis Club, will take place this afternoon at the Alexandra Girls' School, commencing at four o'clock. All lady-friends are invited.

THE ANIMALS' HOSPITAL.—On the first of September last, there were 102 bullocks, 41 horses and 2 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of September 83 bullocks, 31 horses, and 13 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 74 bullocks, 30 horses, and 7 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 5 cases among bullocks, 2 among horses, and 5 among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

LETTING OFF FIRE-WORKS.—Luckmon and Custoor, two little Hindu boys, were charged before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday with letting off fire-works in Ganeshwady on Thursday night last. A policeman said that numerous carriages were moving about in the street on account of the Dewalee illuminations, and the orackers let off in front of the horses frightened the animals and might have resulted in accidents. The boys were warned of the dangerous practice they had been indulging in, and were let off with a fine of two annas each. Several other similar offenders were administered the same warning, and fined small sums of money.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—On Thursday forenoon last, Govind Luxmon, a servant to a box-contractor employed at the Government opium warehouse, was about to pass out, when a scuffle ensued between him and a warehouse peon, who wanted to search the umbrella which Govind was carrying in his hand. Mr. J. W. Hind, the warehouse-keeper, saw the scuffle from his office; and as the parties were going to him to complain, half a ball of opium, weighing 11½ tolas, fell out of Govind's umbrella which partially opened in the course of the scuffle. Govind was placed before the Magistrate at the Esplanade Court yesterday on a charge of illegal possession of the opium; and on his plea of guilty, was fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of a month's simple imprisonment.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—On Wednesday night last the shop of Hajee Moosa Mahomed was broken into and property consisting of currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 925 was stolen from a cash box which was found forced open. On Thursday evening, a Mahomedan named Bahadur Mahomed was arrested on suspicion at Cammatesepoora 9th Street, where he was found spending money rather extravagantly. Upon further enquiries it was discovered that he was the party who had broken into the shop of Hajee Moosa Mahomed and on searching his place of residence the greater portion of the stolen money was found, with the exception of Rs. 150 which cannot be found. Bahadur Mahomed was yesterday charged at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Richardson, with house-breaking by night and theft of the said property. The case was postponed for hearing till the 28th instant, and the accused was remanded to jail.

SAD DEATH AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.

An inquest was held by the Coroner Dr. T. Blaney at the Morgue yesterday, respecting the death of Thomas Mason, aged 42 years. Deceased who was the Chief Engineer of the s. s. Austria, died suddenly about 7.30 p.m. on Thursday evening, while at the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.

The following evidence was recorded:—

Joseph Welsh, the third engineer of the s.s. Austria, said: Deceased who was 42 years of age was the Chief Engineer of the ship. He had known deceased only for the last six weeks. He said he used to suffer from rheumatism. Witness never heard him complain of his chest or difficulty of breathing. About 6 p.m. on Thursday they both came on shore, and went to Victoria Terminus to deliver a parcel which deceased wished to send to a friend up-country. Deceased delivered the parcel and they then drove to the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms. Witness called for a glass of beer and deceased called for some rum and water. The deceased paid for what they got. Directly deceased got the change, and before he touched the rum and water, he said he felt some blood coming away. He arose from his seat and went towards a window but before he could get to the window he discharged a large quantity of blood on the floor. He then staggered across the room, when witness and Mr. Green got hold of him, and gently laid him down on the ground. He died immediately. Deceased had nothing to drink all day, and was perfectly sober when they went to the Apollo Bunder.

Mr. William Booth Green, joint proprietor of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, said: The deceased came to his rooms about 7-30 p.m. on Thursday. He was then perfectly sober, and asked him for change of a sovereign. Witness sent him over to the money-changer because he could get more there, than he could give him. Deceased went over and returned in less than ten minutes. He then sat down with the first witness. They sent for two drinks, a pint of beer and a glass of rum, which were sent to them. Witness went to them and chatted with the deceased for a couple of minutes, and then returned to the bar. A short two or three minutes afterwards witness heard a loud commotion in the verandah and went there. There was blood on the floor and he saw the deceased staggering to the other end of the verandah towards the centre of the settees on which he lay down but only for a few seconds, when he jumped up and staggered towards the other end of the verandah. Witness and the first witness held him, and laid him down on the floor on his back. A doctor, who was on the verandah at the time, ordered some brandy and ice and mustard poultices, saying at the same time he thought the deceased was gone. Deceased was then gasping, and died in about two minutes.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said: He had examined the body of the deceased, and was of opinion that death was due to hoemorrhage from the rupture of an aneurism.

The jury thereupon returned a verdict accordingly.

LIST OF VISITORS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Genl C J East, Secunderabad
* Mr and Mrs H Farrer, BCS, Madras
* Capt C McLaggan, IM, Calcutta
* Lt and Mrs H Hilliard, BSC, England
Miss Plumb, England
* Mr H N Melroney, England
Mrs A Bottenheim, England
Miss Bottenheim, England
* Mr Stanley-Clarke, England
* Miss East, England
* Miss East, England
* Miss Williamson, England
* The Misses Richards, England
* Mrs Chambers, England
* Mrs Grose, England
* Mr and Mrs M Foxstrangways, England
* Miss R Price, England
* Col H Hughes-Hallet, England
Col Quin, MSC, England
* Mr W C McIver, England
* Dr and Mrs P A Weir, England
* Mr and Mrs E C Phillipps, England
* Mr Percy Gray, CS, England
Mr B Baxter, Punjab
Mr H V Hunter, England
Lord Hawke, England
* Mrs J Anderson, England
* Lt and Mrs G Nelson, Sattara
* Dr and Mrs J Bomford, Calcutta
* Mr W Thornhill, England
* Mrs L Paul, Madras
* Mr K Grainger, AVD, Poona
Mr and Mrs J Gaye, Nepaul
Mr and Mrs Townsend, IM, Karachi
Mrs Polden, Umballa
Mrs T Ussher, Calcutta
Miss E Roberts, R Pindi
* Maj A J Garrett, Capt Tindall, Liverpool
Mr W O Maley, IM, Karachi
Mr H Toole, IM, Karachi
Mr and Mrs J Lane, Supt Tel, Bo Dist, Bombay
Mr F Place, Bombay
Residents left during the week marked (*).

Dr and Mrs B Grayfoot, Bombay
Mr A R Bocher, Bombay
Dy Surg-Genl and Mrs Cook, Bombay
Mr A Yunkerstoff, Bombay
Mr M Gresttle, Bombay
* Mr C R Brendon, Bombay
Mrs G H Warwick, Bombay
* Mr and Mrs J Watkins, Bombay
Mr F S Lamb, IM, Bombay
Mr F F Pickard, I M, Bombay
Mr T A Walker, Bombay
Mr A Conley, Bombay
Mr B Schaabel, Bombay
Mr W Barrett, IM, Bombay
Mr C H Allen, Bombay
Mr D Rae, Bombay
Mr F O'Bryne, Bombay
* Capt J Gill, s s Etolia, Bombay
Mr and Mrs F S Piper, Bombay
Lt and Mrs M Walker, RA, Bombay
Mr M Austin, IM, Bombay
Mr H Groves, Bombay
Mr D Jaffrey, Bombay
* Lt J Jollie, Portsmouth.
* Lt J G Gray, Portsmouth
* Lt E Compton, Portsmouth
* Lt J Quin, Portsmouth
* Lt W Stapylton, Portsmouth
* Major and Mrs Cragie, Portsmouth
* Lt W Brooke, Portsmouth
* Lt J Fisher, Portsmouth
* Capt Birch, Portsmouth
* Major F Snell, Baroda
Mr Percy Thompson, Bombay
Mr J M Heyn, Bombay
Col F Major, Presidency Paymaster, Bombay
Lt W S Jacob, Bombay
* Mr E M Pratt. CE, Alibag
* Mr W Scott-Cole, Surat
Surg-Maj R McRury, Poona
* Mr H M Stewart, Sany Commissioner, Ajmere
* Mr J A Anderson, C S
Mr S Turnbull, Poona
Mr R Whately
Capt and Mrs G Williams
Miss L Laing
Mr A McNair

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

Laureate	1
Claribelle	2
Theophilus	3

The Cambridgeshire Stakes is about the last of the important events on the racing calendar in England, the Liverpool Autumn Cup being the only important fixture left for discussion before the close of the year. The Cambridgeshire is the chief event in the five days of the Newmarket Houghton Meeting, and is a handicap run on the New Cambridgeshire Course.

Laureate, the winner, is a chestnut colt by Petrarch ex-Macaria, owned by Mr. J. Hammond, and has several good records. Though failing to do anything in the Breeders' Plate for two-year-olds in the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, when he made his first appearance, Laureate won four events in succession, his last victory being the Rous Memorial Stakes, on the very course in which he first appeared and lost. He was then defeated by Theophilus, by ahead in the Orleans Nursery Handicap, though favourite for the race. In the Cambridgeshire Laureate has now been able to reverse the order of things.

Claribelle, b. f. by Uncas or Beauclerc-Grisette, is owned by Lord Rodney and distinguished herself by winning her first race at the Newmarket First October Meeting, the Maiden Plate, and then running dead heat with Mr. Abington's Master Bill, at the same meeting, in the Snailwell Stakes. Her subsequent appearance was at the Newmarket Second October Meeting, when she ran favourite for the Plate, but was beaten easily by Lord Dudley's Monsieur de Paris, a six-year-old.

Theophilus, a bay colt, by Arbitrator out of Theodora by Uncas, belonging to Captain L. H. Jones, has had varying successes, winning four out of eight events for which he was entered. One thing notable in his career is that he beat Laureate at the Sandown Park Meeting in the Orleans Nursery Handicap, for which Laureate had been favourite. Theophilus' last victory was at the Liverpool Autumn Meeting, when he won the Knowsley Nursery Stakes in some good company.

The following are the list of winners for the last twenty years:—

1869 Vestminster 3y 6st 4lb (29)
1870 Adonis 3y 6st 3lb (42)
1871 Sabinus 4y 8st 7lb (20)
1872 Playfair 3y 6st 3lb (27)
1873 Montargis 3y 7st 13lb (37)
1874 Peut-etre 3y 6st 10lb (42)
1875 Sutton 4y 5st 13lb (37)
1876 Rosebery 4y 8st 5lb (32)
1877 Jongleur 3y 8st 4lb (34)
1878 Isonomy 3y 7st 11b (38)
1879 La Merveille 4y 8st (31)
1880 Lucrette 4y 7st 11b (31)
1881 Foxhall 3y 9st (32)
1882 Hackness 4y 6st 4lb (31)
1883 Bendigo 3y 6st 10lb (25)
1884 Florence 4y 9st 11b (18)
1885 Plaisanterie 3y 8st 12lb (27)
1886 The Sailor Prince 6y 7st 7lb (16)
1887 Gloriation 3y 7st 6lb (20)
1888 Veracity 4y 7st 4lb (19)
1889 Laureate 3y.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. CROCODILE.

H. M. S. TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, Commander R. Evans, sails to-day for Portsmouth with 35 officers, 12 ladies, 15 children, 1,153 troops, 79 women and 140 children, including the strength of the 8th Hussars, which Regiment is proceeding home in the ship in course of relief. The following is the list of officers:—

Dy Surgn-Genl and Mrs J Landale and 3 children, Bl Med Staff
Surgn-Major and Mrs W F Stevenson Bl, Med Staff
Lt-Col, T A Quinton, 8th Hussars
Major and Mrs E J Fell and child, 8th Hussars
Major P J Clowes, 8th Hussars
Surgn. and Mrs W W Webb and child, Bl, I M S
Captain W D B Hutton, Bl, R A
Surgn W G Macpherson, Bl, M S
Surgn E H L Bell, Bl M S
Captain C N Vesey, 8th Hussars
Capt C Dec Etheridge, R Warwick
Qr-Mr and Mrs J A Heffernan, 8th Hussars
Captain P W J LeGallais, 8th Hussars
Captain B T Mahon, 8th Hussars
Adjt and Capt W Houghton, R Lancaster
Capt R Hall, R Warwick
Lieut H W Lowry, Ms S C
Lieut P Langdale, 8th Hussars
Lieut P F Dwyer, 8th Hussars
Lieut R P J Codrington, 8th Hussars
Lieut A E Mainwaring, Bl Dublin Fus
Lieut E R Marton, Bl, S C
Lieut H F Deare, Bl Dublin Fus
Lieut F H G Playfair, Hampshire
Lieut C W Clark, Ms, R A
Lieut G D Luard, Scottish Rifles
2nd Lieut A B Sangster, By, S C
2nd Lt H Greathead, 8th Hussars
2nd Lieut E G Bedingfeld, 8th Hussars
Rev Mr E G Tambling, 8th Hussars
2nd Lt D M Anderson, 8th Hussrs
2nd Lieut M G James, Cheshire
2nd Lieut L Sandarth, Cheshire
2nd Lieut H R Grafton Cheshire
2nd J V C A Marryat, Cheshire
Wife of Lt M J R Wickham, Bo, S C
Widow of late Surg R J Polden and two children Bl, I M S
Sister-in-law of Major J S Wood, Border
Wife of Rev Mr J B Blonington and 4 children, Bl, R A
Wife of Capt G A Williams and child, Bl, S C
Wife of Capt W Uugent and 2 children, Bo
Miscel List
Wife of Capt B W R Usher and child, 7th Dragoon Guards

BOMBAY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

THE inaugural district meetings of the various Evangelical Sunday Schools in Fort and Colaba (at St. Andrews Church) and Girgaum, Byculla, Grant Road, and Mazagan (at the Baptist Chapel, Byculla) were held last Tuesday, when both places were well filled with children, parents, pastors, and Sunday school teachers. The monster united meeting will, as stated in the advertisement elsewhere, take place this afternoon in the Town Hall at 4 o'clock: when all the Sunday school children in Bombay, with the parents, teachers, pastors, and friends will form a unique gathering. The singing by this vast assembly will be worth hearing, no doubt. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, (Scotch) Rev. E. S. Hume (A. M.), Rev. J. E. Robinson, (M. E. Church), Rev. J. M. Macdonald (C. M. S.) are to be the principal speakers.

OPERATIONS IN THE CHIN VALLEY.

THE Kalemyo correspondent of the *Pioneer* sends the following telegrams:—

Fort White, Chin Hills, 15th October.—Yesterday and to-day a number of Tashons came in to trade, much to the satisfaction of the British and native troops, who appear gladly to give a rupee for a fowl or nine rupees for a goat.

The Chins state that the thugyis of Sagyilaing and Mwebin are prisoners in the Tashon stronghold, and that in three or four days about forty captives from those villages will be given up. They also begged that we would send out no columns for four days; but they were told it was now too late for terms of that sort to be made, and that any existing arrangements must stand.

19th October.—A column of 154 rifles, with 102 Manipur coolies, under Captain Bolton of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, started from the Ridge on the 17th to harry the valley to the north-west of the station, where the Chins had started new settlements. The column returned this morning. The Gurkhas were as keen as they could be for this their first day of the season—a fact which probably accounts for only one man falling out in three days of very hard marching. The sun's power is still very great, but the little men didn't care in the least. Some of the ground is said to have been only fit for an extra sure-footed goat. A part of the country traversed was covered with perfectly new *panjiri* and fresh obstacles: but beyond a few shots by the Chins from impossible ranges no other kind of opposition was met with. It looks as if the Chins were altogether on the run, for they bolted before the arrival of the column and burnt many of their own houses. These houses are said to be mere huts and nothing like as good as those in the villages previously destroyed.

Captain Bolton's column has thoroughly cleared the valley of every trace of a house, the estimated damage done being the burning of 102 houses in four villages and of scattered settlements, the destruction of 123 maunds of grain, the shooting of seven *mithun* and the capture of six, to say nothing of any number of pigs, fowls and goats.

A party of fifty of the Norfolk Regiment and Gurkhas, sent out to assist the column, came most unexpectedly on a village of twelve houses on the south-east slope of the valley. This village appears to have been an old one, the existence of which was unknown, as the houses were well and sustantially built. The village and the little grain it contained was burnt, one Chin was killed and a young Burman girl-captive was rescued and brought in.

This evening thirty Tashons arrived, escorting two messengers of the Political Officer from Tashon Ywama. The messengers state that it is perfectly true that the thugyis of Sagyilaing and Mwebingyi are prisoners in Tashon Ywama. They also say that their villages have given up about nine captives to the two Tashon chiefs who are at Shinshi-nga-ywa, together with two more of the Political Officer's messengers, and that more prisoners are expected to be given up at once. They add that the messengers and prisoners may be expected here in three or or four days, but they say the report that the Kamhow thugyis had come in to the Tashons is untrue.

The health of the troops continues to improve. The sick are still being sent away in weekly batches. News has been received that the Cheshire Regiment are to reach Kalewa on the 2nd November, and that the Norfolk Regiment are to be out of the Chin hills by the 13th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 24.

10 p.m. ... ... 75·8

FRIDAY OCTOBER 25.

6 a.m. ... ... 72·8
10 a.m. ... ... 78·2
2 p.m. ... ... 82·0
4 p.m. ... ... 81·3

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CRICKET.

G. I. P. R. PAREL GYMKHANA *VS.* LORD BENTICK C. C.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade on Thursday, resulting in an easy win for the former by an innings and 75 runs. The following are the score:—

PAREL GYMKHANA.

Ritchie b Bennett	9
Miles b Bennett	21
Pennock b Bennett	3
Lewis c Bennett b Dubash	11
Allison hit wicket	37
Twiss c Sidhwa b Dubash	0
Seaford b Bennett	1
Smith c Powri b Bennett	28
Munro b Dubash	8
Selkirk not out	4
Nelson b Dubash	0
Extras ...	17
Total ...	139

LORD BENTICK C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dubash b Miles	8	b Pennock	0
Mistry b Peanock	5		
Powri b Pennock	1	c Pennock b Mile s..	1
Driver b Miles	0	b Pennock	0
Karanji c Twiss b Pennock	1	Absent.	
Bennett not out	10	c Twiss b Miles	11
Irani b Miles	6	b Pennock	0
Karanji c Selkirk b Miles	0	b Pennock	2
Sidhwa b Miles	0	Not out	13
Fitter c and b Miles	1	b Miles	0
Irani absent.		c Pennock b Miles	0
Guard	0	b Pennock	0
Extras ...	2	Extras ...	3
Total ...	34	Total ...	30

BARODA HINDOO C. C. *VS.* MILITARY AND CIVIL C. C.

THE return match between these two clubs was played at Baroda on Tuesday, in very warm weather, and on a good wicket, which, however, was rather dry, making it very fast and true, so that it was in favour of the bowlers. The Hindoo team was a somewhat weak one, some of their best players being away owing to the Dewali holidays. Their bowling was also very ineffective. The victory of the latter was not, however, as signal as their strength in both of the principal departments of the game warranted. On paper they appeared a powerful batting eleven, yet in spite of the average character of the bowling they had to face, they only put together 213 runs.

The Hindoos, in their second venture, managed to put on 48 runs, 17 of which were extras. The following are the scores:—

THE HINDOO C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Shringapuria run out	1	run out	0
Jogiekar (capt) b Nissen	6	not out	3
Kaka b Nisson	2	b Devine	0
Mane b Nisson	0	run out	3
Dhondiba c W Hardie b R Hardie	1	c Martand Rao, b Nissen	9
Ranguekar c Devine b Nissen	0	b Devine	10
Jamdhar b Nissen	3	c Lynn b Nissen	0
Hagernis c Nissen b R Hardie	0	c and b Devine	0
Deshputri b R Hardie	1	b Devine	4
Karkanay b R Hardie	2	b Devine	0
Deshputri (jun.) not out	0	b Devine	2
Extras	4		17
Total ...	20	Total ...	48

Bowling Analysis.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Nissen	35	7	4	5
R Hardie	31	9	3	4
	2nd Innings.			
Nissen	30	17	0	2
Devine	26	14	1	6

THE MILITARY AND CIVIL C. C.

S W Lynn c Dhondiba b Jamdhar	44
Lieut J Devine b Jamdhar	11
R H Hardie b Dhondiba	72
T Devine b Dhondiba	2
V S Dhulup c and b Jamdhar	11
Lieut F H C Nissen (capt.) b Jamdhar	6
E B Wilcox b Dhondiba	36
W A Hardie, run out	19
Martandrao c Bapoo Dhondiba	1
Pte Babajee Luximon, not out	1
Trumpr Khudabux b Jamdhar	2
Extras	8
Total ...	213

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Dhondiba *a*	110	113	1	4
Jamdhar	108	83	2	5
Ranguekar	5	9	0	0

a Bowled one wide.

BARONET C. C. *vs.* MHOW GYMKHANA.

THE match between the Mhow Gymkhana and the Baronet Cricket Club came off, as has been stated by telegram on the Mhow Gymkhana ground, on the 21st inst. The Gymkhana captain, Mr. Alban, having won the toss, preferred batting first, and sent in Lieutenant Kaye and O'Brien to face the bowling of Writer and Bharucha. The ground did not quite suit Bharucha's style and the score went up rapidly. The score being carried up to 31 with no wicket down, Gagrat relieved Bharucha, and their wickets fell fast, 10 wickets going down for 52. Messrs. Kaye and O'Brien played well for 16 and 14 respectively, and showed very good cricket. Writer and Gagrat bowled very well. The Baronet Club going in to bat, Sivji and Daboo were sent in first to face the bowling of Captain Lindesay, fast over-hand, and Captain Burton, a very puzzling slow over-hand bowler. The first wicket went down for nothing. Then came Tapia, who succumbed to a "shooter," after scoring 2 runs, and when all wickets were down, the board showed a total of 66, in which Daboo and Writer played well for 10 and 12 respectively. Gagrat was very unlucky. Having scored only 8, he fell a victim to Captain Lindesay. The second innings commencing, the Gymkhana was still more unlucky, all being out for a total of 25. The captain of the Baronet sent in Shiwji and Daboo to make good the numbers required, which was obtained at the sacrifice of 2 wickets. Thus the match was won by the Baronet by 8 wickets and 2 runs. A military band was in attendance on the ground, and the reception and consideration accorded to the team by Mr. Alban and the members of the Mhow Gymkhana were really very good. Score:—

MHOW GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut Kaye b Gagrat	16	b Writer	0
O'Brien, l b w, b Writer	14	b Writer	2
Knight b Writer	4	b Writer	4
Lieut Alban b Writer	2	l b w, b Writer	1
Clark c Bapasola b Writer	3	b Gagrat	1
Connel b Gagrat	0	b Gagrat	0
Capt Lindesay, not out	8	b Writer	5
Hodgkinson b Writer	1	b Gagrat	3
Capt Thornton b Writer	0	Not out	1
Meridith b Writer	0	l b w, b Writer	3
Capt Burton b Gagrat	0	b Gagrat	0
Extras	4	Extras	5
Total ...	52	Total ...	25

BARONET C. C.

1st Inninga.		2nd Innings.	
Shivji b Lindesay	0	b Kaye	1
Daboo b Burton	10	Not out	9
Tapia b Lindesay	2		
Gagrat b Lindesay	8		
Writer c and b Lindesay	12		
Framji c and b Burton	7	Not out	3
Bapasola c Meridith b Lindesay	9	b Lindesay	1
Bharucha b Lindesay	1		
Dalal b Lindesay	7		
Panthaki, run out	1		
Darowalla, not out	5		
Extras	4		
Total ...	66	Total ...	14

MHOW GYMKHANA *vs.* BARONET C. C.

A RETURN match between the Mhow Gymkhana and the Baronet C. C. was played out on the ground, on Tuesday, the 22nd inst. Although it was not intended by the Baronet C. C. to play the match out after having won the first match, the Baronet captain was obliged to yield to the request of Mr. Alban, who did not like to displease large numbers of spectators that had come to witness the game from a long distance, and who had no idea of the match coming to a close so early. The Gymkhana, in their first innings, scored 90. Lindesay and Captain Alban contributed 31 and 15 respectively. The Baronet, in their first innings, scored 137. The chief contributors were Messrs Gagrat 29, not out. Daboo 19, M. Framjee 17, Bapasola 15, Writer 14, and Tapia 11. The Gymkhana in their second innings scored 69. O'Brien and Kaye scored 26 and 14 respectively. The Baronet scored 24 runs in the second innings with one wicket down, thus winning the game by 9 wickets and 2 runs.

A dinner was given to the team by Khan Bahadoor Bejonjee and Khory at the Recreation Club, at which about fifty gentlemen sat down, presided over by Khan Bahadoor Bejonjee. The first toast, the health of the Queen, proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Bejonjee, was drunk with enthusiasm by the whole company. Khan Bahadoor Bejonjee then proposed success to the Baronet Cricket Club, and in doing so he eulogised the spirit of the Parsees in developing the taste for the manly and noble game, which was the national game of the dominant race, and dwelt at some length upon the two teams that visited home, and expected better results from any other team going up on a future occasion. Mr. Daboo, in replying on behalf of the club and the Parsee cricketers, dwelt at some length on the history of the club, which he said had supplied the elements of both the teams that went home to play, and also stated that it was the boast of the Baronet Cricket Club that it has produced champions in cricket, in Powree, Gagrat, Dubash, Tapia, Morenas, Bharucha, the Kanga Brothers, Pundole, Bapasola, Ayrton, M. Framjee and others, and he hoped the club would keep up its prestige. In conclusion he proposed the health of Khan Bahadoors Khory and Bejonjee and the Zoroastrian community, and expressed his gratefulness in general for the very kind reception they had received during their visit. Khan Bahadoor Khory then invited the club to be their guests on all their future visits to Mhow. After dinner Messrs. Punthakee, Dalal, Gagrat and Daboo pleased the company with vocal music, and the company broke up at a late hour.

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THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

THE Government of India's despatch on the Report of the Public Service Commission, dated the 9th October 1888, is issued:—

It sets forth, says a correspondent, that the report is on the whole as marked by moderation and fairness in its main principles as by its thorough grasp of the many intricate questions with which it deals. Regarding schedule appointments the Government of India state that it is not desirable to exclude one member of the Board of Revenue in Madras, Bengal and the North-West Provinces, and one Financial Commissioner in the Punjab. Sir Charles Aitchison dissented from this view. While agreeing to the exclusion of one of the chief revenue officers of divisions in all Provinces, except Bombay and Assam, they thought it undesirable that the appointments so excluded should be amalgamated with the Provincial service: they also objected to the removal of the office of Accountant-General from the schedule, but would give one to the enrolled list as a reward for conspicuous merit. The Viceroy, General Chesney, and Sir Charles Aitchison dissented from this.

The age limits for open competition were suggested as 17 and 23. Sir Charles Elliott was in favour of retaining the present age limits. Mr. Westland, while not objecting to the raising of the maximum age, would leave the minimum as it stood, or at least not higher than 18.

In the matter of the Provincial Service the Government of India proposed that subjects of native princes in alliance with Her Majesty should be eligible for admission to the public service.

As regards the special departments Government say they may find it necessary to modify in certain respects the definite suggestions which the Commission makes in respect to at least some of them: but they add that, taken as a whole, these suggestions are marked by moderation and good judgment.

Referring to the despatch more in detail we find the Government of India stating:—

"The subjects of discussion were of the most important nature, and had for many years been debated in the public press and in educated Indian society with an increasing degree of interest and favour. That under such conditions the Commission should have arrived at an unanimous conclusion affords in itself strong testimony to the good judgement of its members and the public spirit which animated them. But the weight of this testimony is enhanced when it is recognised that, whatever differences of opinion may exist as to method and detail, the report is on the whole as marked by moderation and fairness in its main principles as by a thorough grasp of the many intricate subjects with which it deals."

After recapitulating the measures adopted for giving greater freedom of admission to natives of India to share in the public service attention is drawn to Lord Kimberley's despatch of the 8th January 1885. In this the then Secretary of State requested the Government of India to give its fullest deliberation to the Act of 1870, and to the question of effecting the utmost possible improvement in the rules deriving force from its provisions. The action of the Government of India on receipt of this despatch is thus described:—

"The whole question was reconsidered in the light of the Secretary of State's instructions. Revised draft rules under the Act of 1870 were prepared and circulated for the opinion of Local Governments and Administrations; and after considering the replies received we again addressed the Secretary of State in our despatch dated the 9th February 1886, forwarding a copy of the draft rules as finally revised with reference to the criticisms received from the Local Governments. At the same time the Government of India invited the serious attention of the Secretary of State to the comments of the Local Governments upon the radical defects of the Statutory system. The Government of India feared it would be over-sanguine to anticipate a permanent and satisfactory settlement of the matter from any revision of the Statutory rules which was not based on a radical change of the system. From this point of view we declared ourselves willing, if the Secretary of State agreed, to reconsider the whole question, but expressed the opinion that any scheme to be entirely satisfactory would require Parliamentary legislation, and that unless the Secretary of State was willing to undertake such legislation as might be shown to be necessary it would be impossible to devise a satisfactory scheme."

Upon this the Secretary of State ordered the appointment of the Public Service Commission, whose inquiries were clearly defined and limited. The despatch then points out that the Government of India agrees with the Commission that the Statutory Civil Service should be abolished, one reason being that the original plan that Statutory Civilians should be selected from among tried and successful officers in the Judicial and Executive branches of the Uncovenanted services had been departed from. This was due to the interpretation placed upon the Statute by the law officers of the Crown in England in 1874. What occurred as a consequence of this is thus explained:—

"New rules were accordingly framed, the object of which was declared by the Government of India in 1879 to be not the transfer to the superior ranks of the Civil Administration of a class of officers whose services have already been secured by the Government in inferior ranks, but to attract to the service of the Government young men of good family and social position, possessed of fair abilities and education to whom offices opened in the inferior ranks or Uncovenanted Service have not proved a sufficient inducement to come forward for employment. The result of this policy was that men experienced in affairs and tried in the public service were passed over, while young men of good family were selected in the hope that they would make up for defective training and education by bringing territorial or political influence to the support of the Government. The earlier selections under the Statute of 1870 were, therefore, made more on the grounds of political expediency than of administrative advantage The result of this experiment was very disappointing, and accordingly it soon became necessary to widen the field of choice by giving to Local Governments greater liberty in making their selections: the results of the latter method of appointment have also been unsatisfactory."

The opinion of the Commission is quoted in support of this view. The despatch then enumerates the decisions arrived at by the Government of India, which are mentioned in the Secretary of State's despatch. Regarding the exclusion from the schedule of one of the chief revenue officers of divisions in all Provinces except Bombay and Assam it says:—

"The Commissioner of a division holds a post which should be filled by men who possess the highest qualities of tact, firmness and judgment as well as physical ability. It is not desirable that in selecting an officer to fill even the one unreserved Commissionership Government should be restricted to the Provincial Service. But while we do not think it desirable in the public interests that any of these posts should be amalgamated with the Provincial Service so as to compel us of necessity to select from that service, we consider that the office of Commissioner is an object of legitimate ambition to the Provincial Service and that we should not be debarred by law from making occasional selections from that service of men who have proved themselves fit for such advancement. We therefore accept the recommendation to exclude from the schedule one of the appointments in question in all provinces except Bombay and Assam, but we do not propose to amalgamate it with the Provincial Service."

With respect to paras 77 and 88 of the Commission's Report the Government of India remark:—

"The Commission points out that the effect of its proposals is to remove about 108 appointments from the list of offices now reserved by law or by the Secretary of State's orders to the Covenanted Service, and it recommends that if the cadre or working body of the Covenanted Civil Service is larger than would be required under the proposals now made to fill the remaining appointments, the Government should, in future recruitment for the Civil Service, have regard to the reduced schedule in order to give due effect to these proposals. We intend as an early date to address your Lordship on the subject of the future strength of the Imperial Service: in the meantime we may observe that the ultimate effect of the Commission's proposals will be to fill about one-sixth of the appointments now reserved for Covenanted and Statutory Civilians with members of the Provincial Service. Thus stated the result, as it affects the recruitment of the Civil Service, does not materially differ from that produced by the Statutory system. Since 1881 the Government of India has made arrangements for the recruitment of five-sixths of the requirements of the Covenanted cadre in England and of one-sixth in India. As the Commission does not propose a reduction in the aggregate strength of the cadre, but a redistribution of offices between the Covenanted or Imperial and Provincial services, it would seem that, so far as the Commission's proposals are concerned, no reduction in the scale of recruitment for the Imperial Service is at present called for, and that in order to give effect to these proposals in regard to the Provincial Service all that need be done is to cease to recruit officers under the Statute of 1870," and commence recruiting Provincial officers to the same extent to which the Statutory officers have been hitherto recruited. The old system will thus merge in the new without any dislocation of existing arrangements.

The Government of India express complete concurrence with the opinion of the Commission that simultaneous examinations should not be held in England and India. Any lowering of the standard or of the distinctively English character of the competitive examination could not fail to be attended with consequences injurious to public interests. On the subject of admitting subjects of native princes to the public service the Government say:—

"On many grounds we consider it desirable that our service should not be closed to well disposed inhabitants of Native States, but that they may be encouraged to look to our Government for an honourable career and lucrative employment, conditional on approved and loyal service."

The Government of India, while not considering it necessary to enter upon a discussion on the subject of open competition in India for the Provincial Service say:—

"The question has a very different a

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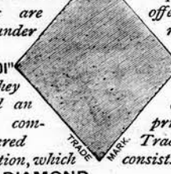

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MONTHLY PRIZE TALES.

IN reference to previous advertisements on the subject, it is now stated that the conditions on which the PRIZE TALE COMPETITION in the *Week's News* will in future be carried on, have been slightly modified. The value of the prize (Rs. 50) and the limit of length (4,000 to 6,000 words) remain the same as before; but in future all MSS., except that which wins the prize, will be returned to the authors *unless they themselves express a contrary desire and their productions are worth publishing.* As regards the prize story itself, the conductors of the paper reserve all rights. The competition is open to all, and considerations of artistic merit alone control the decision. Finally, it is requested that all competitors will write their name and address on the M S, as well as on the covering letter, as otherwise their identity may be lost. The name and address of the author of the prize story must in all cases be published.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

Contains far more reading matter than any Newspaper published in India. The most Popular Novelists contribute to its Columns. Serial Tales by HALL CAINE and other well-known Writers are now being published.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. SHERIFF SON & Co., are instructed to sell by Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, at 3 p.m., the whole of the neat household furniture and fittings, including wearing apparel belonging to the estate of the late John Fanon at the premises, G. I. P. Buildings, Parel.

SHERIFF, SON & CO.,
Bombay, October 26, 1889. Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FARMERS.

Sale of 3 large plots of vacant ground near the Loni Station (2nd station to Poona.)

By order of the liquidators of the Anglo-Indian Farming and Building Co., Ld., in Liquidation, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will sell by public auction the undermentioned 3 plots in one lot at their sale rooms in Medow Street. No, 21, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of November. Sale to commence at 4 p.m. as follows—

3 large plots of vacant ground near the Loni Station.

Lot No.		Survey No.	Pot No.
1	containing 3 acres 19 guntas	4	7
,, 2	,, 11 ,, 24 ,,	57	1
,, 3	,, 0 ,, 25 ,,	61	3

Full particulars and conditions of sale can be had from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, October 26, 1889.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's ss Chilka 1,150 tons, Captain P L Wadge, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE s s Tuna, 85 tons, Captain W C White, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Asia, 1,139 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, and Coast ports with a general cargo, Mr S G Brounger as cabin and 11 deck passengers for various ports.

THE B and P S N Co's ss Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain Francis MacAdam, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Busreh, with a general cargo, Mr H M Esmail and family as cabin, and 79 deck passengers, on board.

THE B I S N Co's ss Patna, 1,148 tons, Captain F Icely, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo, Mr E T Allaid Mustafa, Hajee Taleb and Mr Kiavesiy as cabin and 73 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachee with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers:—H E the Governor of Madras, I D Rees Esq, Viscount Marsham, Captain I Fowle, and one gentleman and 78 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Venice	2201	Moffat	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Patna	1148	Icely	H	I S N Co
,, H Balckow	639	MacAdam	C	B & P S N Co †
,, Huzara	1336	Campbell	D	M. Mackenzie & Co
,, Crathorne	1772	McCulloch	M	J. Mackintosh &Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind	4029	Atkinson	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Arabia	2314	Laird	2	W. & A. Graham&Co
,, Nizam	1569	Crury	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Poseidon	2509	Lemesich	7	A. H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Busheer	630	Simpson	10	R. I. S. N. Co.
,, Werneth Hall	2620	Buck	13	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
25	Patna (s)	Icely	Busreh, Oct 11
	Tuna (s)	White	Aden, Oct 14
	Henry Bolckow (s)	MacAdam	Busreh, Oct 19
	Kilwa (s)	Shepherd	Persian Gulf, Oct 23
	Valiant (s)	Douglas	Mauritius

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)	Atkinson	China, &c.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden
	Chilka (s)	Wadge	Galle
	Asia (s)	Rickford	Calcutta

The steamer Oriental began to load yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LIVERPOOL.
2201 City of Venice (s), Moffat.
2620 Werneth Hall (s), Buck.
FOR LONDON VIA KARACHI.
1336 Huzara (s), Campbell.
FOR MARSEILLES.
2315 Arabia (s), Laird.
FOR TRIESTE & VENICE.
2485 Poseidon (s), Lemesich.
FOR ANTWERP.
1811 Crathorne (s), McCulloch.
2031 Etolia (s), Gill.
1914 Wennington Hall (s), Kilvert.
FOR CHINA.
1615 Nizam (s), Crury.
1677 Surat (s), DeHorne.
1671 Teheran (s), Sams.
1671 Thibet (s), Trenton.
1551 Venetia (s), Hasolwood.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
1363 Parthenope, Heal.
FOR BANGKOK.
500 Queen of England, Spencer.
FOR KARACHI.
1319 Astraea (s), Nicholas.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Crocodile, Evans.
H. M. S. Griffon, Blaxland.
I. M. S. Investigator, Carpenter.
A. (Torpedo Boat), Perceval.
B. (Torpedo Boat), Page.
C. (Torpedo Boat), Butler.
E. (Torpedo Boat), Johnson.
F. (Torpedo Boat), Reeve.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Venice s—1,000 cwts wheat, Jaitha Dhamjee.
FOR LONDON.
Siam s—12½ cwts ivory, Ebram Papia and Co.
Huzara s—7 bales hides, J M Lalljee; 7 bales hides, M Framjee; 7 bales hides, Pestonjee Edalje; 51 cases condiments, M. Poonjiajee and Sons; 10 cwts fishmaws, Walljee Poonja and Co.; 7½ cwts indigo, H A H Jan Mahomed; 40 cwts gum, J Lalljee.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Arabia s—62½ cwts coir yarn, Volkart Brothers.
FOR HONGKONG.
Nizam s—75 bales twist, N J Abraham; 100 bales twist, D P Marker; 165 cwts olibanum, Ludha Chuttoo; 372 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Nizam s—25 bales twist. John Campbell and Co; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co,
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Nizam s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, OCT. 25.—Pressure has increased everywhere slightly within the depression over the north-east angle of the Bay, and briskly on the east of Bengal, Guzerat, and Madras, and moderately elsewhere. The depression is unchanged in position and character, the centre being still off False Point, and strong cyclonic winds prevailing over the north of the Bay. The normal north-westerly to westerly winds of the cold season prevail down the Gangetic Plain and elsewhere; the wind directions are variable. The weather is fine, except, in Burma, Bengal, and the Circars, where rain is falling and the sky overcast. The temperature is abnormally low, except in Bengal, where there is an excess of three degrees.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(OCTOBER 25.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Madras-Penang cable interrupted. Section Elephant Point-Penang right.
Mauritius mail closes for Zanzibar, noon, 29th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th Oct. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	25	5	44	...	40
Suez	25	7	13	...	52

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 25th Oct. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	22	...	9
,, Karrachee	...	11	...	3
,, Madras	...	9	...	5

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 24th October, 1889.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·886
Temperature of the Air	78·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·4
Dew Point	66·8
Relative humidity of Air (mean of next day)	69
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudied=10).	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	83·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	72·6
General Directions of Wind*	E, ESE, W, WNW, NNE
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	162

* From midnight to midnight.

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	Rs. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	Rs. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	Rs. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do	Rs. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do	Rs. 4 4d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do	Rs. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do	Rs. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do	Rs. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do	Rs. 4 11-16d.
ranos	3 Do do	74½
Do. do.	6 Do do	175¾
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days	99 7-16
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days'	nil.
China	60 Do.	222

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 25.

TUESDAY'S rates continued to rule yesterday for all the financial items usually wired by Reuter, Consols remaining at 97½ in London, and French Rentes at 86¾ in Paris, Silver being also unchanged at 43½d. per oz. Three extra lakhs of Council Transfers were allotted yesterday to Calcutta (which got none at the regular sales on Wednesday) at Rs. 4 9-16d., which shows an advance of 1-32d. in the rate of the regular allotments. The weekly shipments of Specie to Bombay are wired as £150,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold.

The returns of the Bank of England for the week ending on Wednesday show an increase of 2 per cent. in the Bank's Reserve, making it stand at 38 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 5 per cent. and the market rate of discount on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was still 3½ per cent. all round. About £175,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, making £400,000 in two days.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, Surats dull, after a larger day's business than for some time past, the total Sales having reached 12,000 bales, of which, however, only 600 were Surats. Spot Mid-American remained at Wednesday's reduced quotation of 5⅞d.; and in prices of Surats there was no change. American Arrivals, however, were 3-64d. higher for November-December deliveries, and 1-32d. up in all other positions. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York 10¼ cents was still the rate for Mid-Uplands on the spot yesterday; but January Futures were 6 points higher at 9·97 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 39,000 bales, and the total figures from the 1st ultimo now compare as follows with those of the preceding two years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts	39,000	41,000	43,000
Five days' do.	263,000	225,000	240,000
Since 1st Sept.	1,555,000	1,230,000	1,692,000

There has been a return of enquiry for contracts in Cotton of the new crop in our local market today, and several lines have been booked, principally "Good" Khangaum for February-March delivery, at Rs. 205½, and "Fully Good" at Rs. 213; Julgaum, for December-January delivery, at Rs. 208½ to Rs. 211; "Fine" Hinganghat, for December, at Rs. 239; "Fully Good" Nugger, for February, at Rs. 212; and "Fine" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 240-40½ per candy, the total business reported amounting to about 5,000 bales. The market closed steady in tone, but with no quotable change in rates.

WHEAT.—No further decline in prices has taken place to-day, but business has continued on a very small scale in a quiet market.

SEEDS have been dull, and hardly any fresh transactions have been reported in any description; but dealers have made no further concessions, and we repeat yesterday's quotations all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as fellows:—

Cotton	1,084 bales.
Wheat	12,003 cwt.
Linseed	1,988 ,,
Rapeseed	4,983 ,,
Gingelly	1,347 ,,
Castorseed	1,162 ,,

The Banks and stock and share markets have remained closed to-day for the Dewali holidays.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, OCT. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thames, with the outward English mails of the 18th October, left here for Bombay at 7 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, OCT. 23.

The Messageries Maritimes s.s. Labourdonnais left here for Bombay via Karachi to-day at 5 p.m.

The Messageries Maritimes s.s. Sydney left here for Marseilles yesterday at 11 a.m.

The Messageries Maritimes s.s. Amazon left here for Zanzibar to-day at 1 p.m.

COLOMBO, OCT. 25.

H. M. S. Kingfisher sailed for Zanzibar.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8½ ,, ,,	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4½d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	86½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67½
4½ per cent. ,,	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	43⅛d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £29,100,000; increase, £300,000; public deposits, £4,000,000; decrease, £100,000; other deposits, £26,200,000; decrease, £200,000; other securities, £20,000,000; increase, £200,000; notes and gold, £11,700,000; increase, £600,000. The Bank's reserve is 38 per cent. of the liabilities.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	980
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	190
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	...	17½ do.	219
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	17 xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875 xd
Empire Fire	...	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P. R. per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	1620

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	520	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	415
Breuil's Cawnpore P.	0	20	240	Rs. 10	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	1324
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 235	415
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,160
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	...	...	240
Fort Press Co.	156	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,160
French Press Co.	500	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	415
Laxmi Bellary	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370 xd
Manmar Manig. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 25	2175
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	425
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	503
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	86
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 50	395
Sabapathy Press Co.	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	935
KhamgaumManfg. Co	400	...	250	...	250 nl

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	202
	750	150	150	p.ct.	152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625	...	185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	...	00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	630
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,350
Do. (3rd issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	800
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...	...	360
Cooper, Madon Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	...	5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kem

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

THE DEFENCE PROCEEDS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The sittings of the Parnell Commission were resumed to-day.

Mr. Biggar entered upon his defence, which he concluded in a speech of about a quarter of an hour.

Mr. Michael Davitt followed in a speech which will probably last several days.

He avowed Fenianism, but said, he had lately been trying to convert the Extremists to Constitutionalism.

A STEAMER ASHORE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Astronomer has gone aground off Gravesend.

LORD FALMOUTH HOPELESSLY ILL.

Lord Falmouth is hopelessly ill.

FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Malitoa and Tamasese are fighting at Savaii The Consuls in Samoa are mediating.

THE ZANZIBAR MISSION.

The Zanzibar Envoys have arrived in London and will proceed to Balmoral where Her Majesty is still staying.

A MEDICAL APPOINTMENT FOR INDIA.

Miss Mary Crawley, certified surgeon in charge of the hospital for women and children in Edinburgh, has been appointed Physician to the family of the Raja of Putiala, and to take charge of the female hospital in Putiala.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Parnell Commission resumed its sitting yesterday, when Mr. Biggar addressed the Court, but only briefly. Mr. Davitt spoke at some length, and defended his whole career and the efforts he had made in behalf of Ireland.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK AT CORINTH.

ATHENS, Oct. 24.

The Empress Frederick, with the bride-elect, Princess Sophie, has arrived at Corinth.

LORD CONNEMARA IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 25.

Lord Connemara arrived at the railway station here this evening at 7-30 p.m. General Solly Flood and many of the officers and Mr. Propert and other members of the Civil Service, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and others were on the platform to do honour to the Governor of Madras. His Excellency partook of dinner at the station, and then proceeded on his journey to Madras.

GENERAL GILLESPIE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Oct. 25.

General Gillespie, C.B., returned from leave yesterday. There were many officers present at the station to receive him; among them were Dr. Davis, Deputy Surgeon-General, Colonel Greig and Cunningham, Major Lucas, and Messrs Burroughs and Lindsay. Many native gentlemen were also present; among these being Sir Bahadur Bazonjee Sorabjee, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cooverjee, and Dustoor Cursetje Jamsetjee.

CRICKET: AHMEDNAGAR VS. THE BARONET CRICKET CLUB

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 25.

The match between the Ahmednagar Gymkhana and the Baronet C. Club was played to-day. The Baronet captain, Pantnaki, having won the toss, chose to field. The Gymkhana in their first innings scored 57 runs; Pottinger and Dominic contributed 17 and 10 respectively. The Baronets in their turn scored 71,—Gagrat, 30; Bharucha 13 not out. The Gymkhana scored 79 runs in their second innings, with four wickets down—Randolph, 38, not out, and Pottinger 19. Pottinger and Randolph and Gagrat and Bharucha played exceedingly well for their sides; and Writer and Gagrat and Private Rushman claim credit for their bowling. A European military band was in attendance.

A dinner was given to the Baronet C. Club by Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons on Thursday night.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

Last betting was 21 to 4 against Primrose, 6 against Theophilus, 20 to 1 against Sir Hind 25 to 1 against Laureate. Twenty-to-one was won in a canter by two lengths. Betting anywhere was nowhere.

THE AMIR'S TOUR.

News from Mazar states that the Amir is going on a tour through Afghan Turkistan.

CAPTAIN GORDON.

Captain Gordon, 6th Bengal Cavalry, is to be appointed to Prince Albert Victor's party as Quartermaster.

TRANSFER OF MILITARY WORKS.

The Army Circular has been framed notifying the transfer of the military works under Madras, Bombay, and Local Administrations to the Military Works Department, with Colonel Sanford as head of the whole department in India.

THE HON. J. H. SPRING-BRANSON GOES ON FURLOUGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

The Hon. J. H. Spring-Branson, Advocate-General, is on one year's furlough.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Ross, daughter of the late Sir [illegible], has filed a suit in the Madras High Court against her husband, Henry Thamas Ross, of the Madras Civil Service, claiming judicial separation on the ground of alleged cruelty at Calicut and Madura, subsequent to the trial of the Ross case. The Advocate-General is retained for Mrs. Ross and Mr. Wedderburn for the Crown.

THE MADRAS RIOTS.

To-day the Godown-street riot case was resumed after an interval of two days, and the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution was proceeded with.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 25.

The Chamber of Commerce have resolved to support the Bengal Chambers in their protest respecting the new order under the Merchandise Marks Act that goods, other than British, must bear particular place as well as country of manufacture.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

The services of Mr. A. Thomson, Assistant Commissioner, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The services of Lieut. M. J. Tighe, Bombay Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

The services of Lieut. F. J. C. Campbell are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Rev. W. A. Hamilton officiates as Chaplain of Nagpur, vice Rev. A. G. A. Roberts proceeded on privilege leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Stewart is appointed Commandant sub pro tem of the Merwara Battalion, vice Major O.' M. Creagh, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Captain E. R. Penrose, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed Wing Commander and Second-in-Command Second Assistant Resident in Meywar, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart.

The services of Mr. F. L. Petre are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. J. A. Crawford is posted as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch is posted as Assistant Resident at Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Coorg.

Major H. D. Hutchinson is granted leave on private affairs for one year on medical certificate.

The following officers are granted leave:—

Colonel F. Hammond for one year and Lieutenant S. C. Gough, one year.

Lieutenant-Colonels George Woodward Willock and Alfred Anderson to be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Waller has been granted persuasion to retire from the service.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. D 'O Twemlow, R.E., to W. D., Bombay, is transferred to the Military Works Department.

Mr. Donald Hope Gibson is appointed Third Grade Officer in the Indian Marine.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON. Oct. 4

What is the talk of London? Irving's "Dead Heart" at the Lyceum, or Edward Terry at the Church Congress; Baptist ministers eloping with pretty dressmakers, or German diplomatists remarrying their ex-wives. School-board children out on "strike," and infants setting one another on fire. Wives with brains beaten out, and murdered men concealed in cupboards: these are a few of the improving or exciting topics, which we have talked about this week. We have also discussed the Jersey Lily, posing in a bath chair on the Sands at Brighton for six penn'orth of daguerreotype after the approved fashion of the Cockney out on holiday; and laughed over Sir Edwin Arnold's confession of faith or non-faith in theosophy. "I believe," said Sir Edwin to the American interviewer, "that Colonel Olcot is honest, and that Madame Blavatsky rolls the best cigarette of any person of my acquaintance." Such a commendation from the author of the "Light of Asia" ought to carry weight with it, and be a valuable advertisement for the leaders of the Theosophist movement. But besides these things, school-board strikes, railway collisions, &c., &c., we have talked of the coming Barnum and the Lord Mayor's Show, Boulanger's disappointment, and the funeral of Eliza Cook. And we have criticised the New Society for the Suppression of Information. There are many societies to promote learning, but the object of the new one is to discourage learning and literature. Its members, says the *Star*, who evidently look on the scheme with favor, have arrived at the undoubtedly sound conclusion that too many books are being written, and that the cultivation of prigs has been too long going on. They probably agree with Tolstoi, that men ought to work with their hands and lead a healthier and simpler life, and not be for ever poring over miserable books.

* * *

Among the members of this new departure are Mr. George W. Wells (no relative of the sorcerer of St. Mary Axe), an Oxford double first, and now a London journalist; the Rev. James E. Thomas, a Cambridge graduate, now incumbent of a Berkshire Parish, who is at the same time a cricketer and a Ritualist; Mr. Alex. Young, a portrait painter; and Mr. Goodrich, a political economist; and their rule of life is:—(1) To oppose by vote and speech and in all other proper ways, compulsory education, or general education in any form. (2) To discourage the opening or maintenance of public libraries except under severe restrictions. (3) To abstain from buying, hiring, or using any book belonging to any circulating library, or any paper-covered volume. (4) To read not more than six books and three pamphlets in the course of a year, manuscript sermons, sporting and agricultural papers excepted. (5) To write nothing but letters or sermons—the latter for delivery and not for publication. No. 3 is a very hard rule about borrowing books or reading paper-covered volumes, and the next restricting a person to six books in the year makes the membership prohibitory; but it would be easy to follow No. 5, and write nothing but letters or sermons—or it would be pleasant to take a vow against all letter-writing, and sermon-writing too, I think. The *Star* considers the society a return to Rousseau's "State of Nature," and considering the large number of young Englishmen whose reading is confined to Sloper and the Pink'un, the discouraging of reading would seem to be a work of supererogation. Whatever may be their other vices, our young barbarians have for the most part complete indifference to literature.

* * *

At the Women's Medical College there was a remarkable gathering on the 1st of October when Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, delivered the inaugural address on the special work of women in the medical profession, and some of its dangers as well as its advantages. Dr. Blackwell, who speaks of herself as the "grandmother" of the College, having taken her degree fully a half century ago, was supported on the platform by Miss Cornelia Sorabji, the most distinguished of Indian women-scholars, who has come over to study at Somerville Hall, Oxford. Miss Sorabji looked very striking in a cardinal costume and a bonnet of black and gold, which suited her handsome Oriental style perfectly. Rukmabai whose name is well-known here through the agitation against Indian child-marriages, was also on the platform. Her dress was red and gold, but draped in Oriental fashion. Mrs. Scharlieb, M. D.; Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M. D.; the Countess of Malmesbury, and Lady Grant Duff, and several other well-known women were also present. Talking of opening addresses at medical schools, Doctor Rickman Godlee, who has cultivated the virtuous plainness of speech that is the characteristic of Quakers, declared that the custom of giving introductory addresses was laborious to the giver, and useless to the students—a statement to which every one present could heartily say aye, aye.

* * *

Viscountess Maidstone is rehearsing the role of Rosalind in "As you like it," which is to be played at Lord and Lady Ashburnham's house in aid of the local charities round Hastings. Other parts will be taken by Lady Garnet Head and Miss Juliet Temple, Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. Jenner of the British Museum, Mr. Macdonald, son of Mr. George Macdonald, and Mr. Carew, M. P. The Hon. Muriel Brassey will sell programmes. Such a combination of rank and talent ought to draw a full house. *Apropos* of actors and acting, I have heard that Ellen Terry takes sevens in gloves. She has a well-shaped, but muscular hand, and a professor of palmistry would find the study of her lines interesting. The Duchess of Portland takes six and a half, and is economical in gloves, wearing them to what might be called the bitter end. According to the manufacturers good gloves must never have the sizes marked inside. When bought ladies have the size added according to their fancy, and as in dealing with their ages, they often strike off a few figures. Swede gloves, violet-scented, are all the fashion. The Queen takes seven and a half in gloves and never wears other than a four-button length. She is said to be extra-prudent about her glove bills, not wearing more than two dozen pairs a year at eight and six each, generally of kid but sometimes she fancies Swede gloves dyed black.

* * *

Another item of intelligence from across the Channel, is that Dublin is looking out for the rather questionable exhilaration of a "cause celebre." Some one who is well-known in the Society that affects Dublin Castle, is accused of being what Artemus Ward calls "very much married." And this somebody has a husband abroad who is coming back to claim her—quite time he did look after her, says the Celtic Mrs. Grundy. Professional circles will be especially interested in the scandal, and it is said that not only has a civil action been taken by a Dublin solicitor, but criminal proceedings are on the point of being instituted by the police.

* * *

Who was it said?

"It was all very well to dissemble your love
But why did you kick me downstairs."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, talking of Count Hatzfeldt's re-marriage with his ex-wife, declares that the separation was merely formal, the Count being on excellent terms with his wife all the time and passing his leave of absence in travelling, or residing with her and their children—so the business was altogether a dissembling of his love, even though it ended in his figuratively kicking her down the steep stairs of the Divorce Court. Married in '63, divorced in '81, re-married in '89—it is a pretty record in favor of the view that marriage in not a failure, to have the bans again published between Count Hatzfeldt and "Miss" Helen Moulton, ex-wife and elect-bride. Miss Helen Moulton is of Canadian parentage, but Traunstein, near Wiesbaden, is the scene of the new wedding. Other gossips who believe in the reality of the divorce say that the reconciliation has been effected by their daughter, another, and perhaps a wiser, Helen, a pretty girl of seventeen, who has presided over Count Hatzfeldt's London establishment. The *Echo* says it is not expected that the Countess will be seen at Carlton House Terrace during the remainder of her husband's diplomatic career in England. It has been practically settled that he shall have the Paris Embassy, and that a vacancy there will be managed.

* * *

Of the late Archbishops a Pall Mall tattler has pleasant reminiscences dating from long before Dr. Porter's rather reluctant acceptance of the Archiepiscopal Chair of Bombay. Gossip says, "I knew him when he was yet priest of Farm-street Roman Catholic Church, and though he could not lay claim to any eloquence, he was one of the pleasantest, as he was one of the most zealous, of the servants of his Church. I remember well how in a cosy corner at a Kensington drawing-room, we fought more than once the battle of the infallibility of the Popes, and though I hurled any amount of facts, culled for the purpose from Ranke's excellent History of the Popes at his venerable head he would still maintain that in worldly matters the popes had no doubt often failed, but in matters where the Church only was concerned, never—no never, however much appearances might be against them. Dr. Porter preached also frequently to the congregations of ladies who go to the Roehampton Convent for a short retreat. It was in the silent little chapel there where I first saw and heard him, and the sincere and simple words in which he exhorted his congregation to let the retreat be a real time of withdrawal from earthly cares and interests, struck me as being exactly the right words said in the right place since many of the retreaters are ladies who play no small part in London Society."

THE Russian Baltic port Libau is to be the great centre of a meat-exporting trade with London. Two steel steamers are being built for the purpose. In the freezing-rooms the meat can, it is said, be kept quite fresh for a fortnight at least.

CASUAL LETTERS FROM ARAMPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ARAMPUR, Oct. 22.

For some time we have felt that two things in particular were wanting in Arampur; that our communal and domestic felicity could not be rounded off and complete until they were supplied, and that it behoved us to stir ourselves in the matter. These two things were—an improved water-supply and (no, my kind reader, don't jump at conclusions, not Pears' soap) a municipality.

In some times happens in Arampur that the rainfall is far from abundant. In spite of the reassuring predictions of the Government astronomer, which are eagerly read from day to day, to the effect that weather conditions are, on the whole, very favorable, for heavy rain in and about the provinces in which Arampur lies, in spite of the amazing steepness of the gradients and the cyclonic circulation of the wind (it is singular that the wind generally is cyclonically circulating about Arampur, which distracts the unhappy householder whose roof for the most part has to be collected in the evening from the corners of his compound: and fills the soul of Chunam with a grim unspeakable joy, for Chunam would not be happy if his professional skill was not constantly in demand for the repairing of dilapidated tenements) in spite, I say, of all these infallible signs and tokens, the great rain-clouds roll slowly by frowning on the parched despairing fields, and we are left to console ourselves in the absence of rain, with the reflection that the resources of science have been exhausted in demonstrating that we ought to have had it in abundance. This is the kind of thing which frequently happens in Arampur; and causes us to doubt the benevolence of Providence and to despair of success in raising succulent vegetables and splendid flowers. Only last year things were nearly as bad as they could be; the energies of every capable man were diverted from their legitimate channels. Badli was seen outside his temple of mystery vigorously encouraging gangs of convicts. Syntax, who has a turn for nearly every species of useful knowledge, forsook his books, and designed boring operations on a large amateur scale; Potts turned the general drought to account by sitting at the bottom of his dried-up well under the pretence of emulating Syntax, but really because it was a cool and secluded spot where his office and petitioners experienced some difficulty in getting at him, and because he had a vague notion that he was entering into a successful competition with fabled truth. The great desideratum was water; without it where would be Badli's incomparable beers, and Syntax's own particular cucumbers! Every well was dry, the magnificent foliage plants of Arampur withered away, even our own ablutions were subject to vexatious restrictions. It is true that after a fortnight's unremitting labour Syntax sunk a bore, 30 yards through the rock at the bottom of his well, and found a splendid supply of water. But then Chunam came in at his invitation, with a keg of dynamite, to complete the operations professionally, which he did. For after the explosion, a very terrible explosion that kept Syntax in a state of nervous jumps for many days, no trace of the laboriously-worked bore could be discovered. Nor did Syntax ever succeed in again tapping the wealth of water, which he felt with a pang of the bitterest disappointment, ought to have been fertilising his moribund cucumbers. So that when Chunam sent in a completion certificate and asked Syntax to vouch that Rs. 30 worth of labour and material had been laid out to his complete satisfaction in deepening his well, Syntax became a prey to morbid doubts of the integrity and usefulness of the P. W. D. After such terrible experiences not a man in Arampur but prayed for a large liberal permanent water-supply to make us independent of the treacherous heavens and the meteorological department. We had defined ideas on this subject: we wanted water, and we knew what to do with it.

As for the municipality our sentiments were more confused. There was, it is true, a pronounced feeling abroad that Arampur was lagging behind the times: that we were not availing ourselves to the utmost of the sweet boon of local Self-Government, which a benevolent Progressionist had thrust on an ungrateful country. And it was generally admitted that if any body of men were capable of distinguishing themselves as Municipal Commissioners, it was unnecessary to go outside Arampur to find them. But it is questionable whether we had amongst us an absolutely clear conception of what, when we had got a municipality, we intended to do with it. That was a detail which large-minded folk, like ourselves, could confidently leave to settle itself.

Now when I come to describe our municipality, I can imagine by captious ucritics (critics always are so keen upon these little defects), reminding each other and my kind readers eagerly that some mention was made of Jenks, C.S., the Collector: and that Collectors always preside over their municipalities. I know it will be a shock to these good-natured persons to learn that Feuks, C.S., didn't preside over our municipality, and I can picture their indignant fury when I, with an almost hideous calm, profess myself totally unable to explain the reason why.

It is so rash to generalize, especially in connexion with Arampur. Because in orthodox places a Collector usually performs certain functions, it is the height of folly to conclude that *our* Collector performs them. People in Arampur have a perfectly exasperating way of doing the very oddest things, the very last things which they ought to do: and also perhaps of leaving undone much that in any other place in this Empire they ought to have done. That is the way of Arampur. It is very interesting, and no one here seems at all unhappy about it. Therefore, as I am a humble chronicler, elected by acclamation to relate our doings in simple language and without meretricious embellishment or straining after effect to the world at large, I have only to say that the Arampur Municipality is launched on its reckless career under the experienced guidanceship of our beloved Potts. There are several members, *ex-officio* members, besides Potts. Myself, for example, though I am greatly perplexed as to the extent and nature of the duties and obligations, I have thus blindly incurred. Lancet, too, adorns our meetings. "It would be ridiculous," said Potts, "to attempt such an enterprise without a medical doctor, a medical member, I mean," and we concurred unhesitatingly with a curious sense of impending danger and the necessity of a handy medical man on the spot to deal with casualties; just as if the municipality were a frontier expedition to which they always appoint a political officer (for show) and a surgeon (for use). Potts afterwards explained that this wasn't his notion: he wished for the advice of a medical man on sanitation and the qualities of buffalo, goat, and similar creatures considered from the point of view of the meat market. But we can't all expect to be gifted with Potts' foresight, and I confess humbly that I fell into the childish error I have described. Then after a heated discussion we took on Chunam; because it might be necessary at any time to undertake engineering operations on a large scale, and if Chunam had voted for them we hoped that his best energies would be directed to carrying them out. On the other hand, if he had voted against them—but this contingency was decided to be altogether unnatural and outside the province of practical possibility. Wideawake represented the public and the law, in company with one or two minor luminaries and the bar. We put in Haraklal, because we have a proper shrinking from unfeeling criticism: and we felt certain that if the Arampur Trumpeter were not for us, it would be against us. Callow was thrown it at the last moment to give a leaven of culture and classics to our discussions.

Of course, we had elected members, but so far they have not proved deserving of immortality in these records. They are, to speak generally, like the typical Irishman "again the Government."

We held our first meeting the other day, and considering the heterogenous elements of the assembly and the diverse interests dear to our hearts, I was pleasantly astonished. "Gentlemen," said Potts, impressively, "this is a great occasion, a very great occasion. You ought to be aware of the benighted methods of Government, ah, er not exactly that perhaps, but of the paternal, solicitude, yes, the paternal solicitude," and he beamed with a just pride in the happy phrase, "with which Government has managed all your affairs for you." "The time has come when Government expects that every man this day will do his duty," interjected Lancet, who seems incapable of appreciating Potts in the moments of his moral grandeur. "I *beg* your pardon, Dr. Lancet," said Potts tartly, "that isn't what I was going to say at all and, really it is *most* irritating, I don't recollect what it was—when Government expects, expects". "May it please your honor," said Wideawake, "expects us to get to business?" Anything more completely in the way of bathos than this I never heard. It was practical, but quite out of keeping with the eloquent exordium of our chairman. Potts glared angrily speechless: and Callow sighed out *odi profanum vulgus*, which seemed to me about as inapposite as most of that young gentleman's efforts. The nett result was that we got to business in a spirit of angry irritation. In dealing with a large municipality, our chairman said that the principal point to be put upon an intelligible and sound basis was finance. He called for suggestions on the subject of taxes. Everyone with hazy recollections of other places shouted out "Wheel Tax." But though this is a sound, economical tax enough, it met with vigorous and unexpected opposition. The principle of a wheel tax was, according to Potts, the recovery of funds from persons inflicting damage on the roads, in order to repair them: and he went on to point out that an indiscriminating mind might be easily led into confounding the sources of such damage. It is not, he said, the wheels, round, smoothly tired things which do the mischief, but the iron hoofs of the horses, and common justice, therefore, demands that the tax should fall upon the horse, and not on the wheel. Even my reverent affection for Potts revolted at this transparent sophistry. He was applauded to the echo by Haraklal, and several non-official members who, like himself, took their airings abroad in majestic cow-carts. But Chunam, Wideawake, and Lancet raised a furious and undignified protest, while Callow wailed something about *metaque ferirdis eortata rotis* which, except that it contained the word "wheels," had no earthly bearing on the question and irritated me very much.

The discussion was becoming dangerously warm, when a diversion was effected by Wideawake, fiercely enquiring by what authority the municipality was constituted and proposed to enforce the taxes?

"I considered that point," said Potts, referring to some notes, "and took the opinion of the judge. It appears that by an ancient statute of Edward VI., cap. II., any body corporate holding letters patent from the Crown.——"

"But, sir, we don't hold letters patent and I can't see what the statutes of Edward. VI. have to do with Arampur," rejoined Wideawake, scenting the battle from afar.

"If you wouldn't interrupt, Mr. Wideawake, if you kindly wouldn't interrupt," Potts continued, "I was coming to that, for it seems that this statute re-enacted an old law of King Canute which conferred very ample——"

"Really, sir, you must, excuse me but there are thousands of cases in every High Court in India barring the applicability of statutes passed in the reigns of early Saxon Kings to this country. If you will wait while I run home for a few books.——"

"God forbid," ejaculated Potts piously, "this isn't a Court of Justice, Mr. Wideawake, and I shall unhesitatingly rule any allusion to Codes, Indian Law Reports, or printed judgments absolutely out of order. We are here to transact business, not to amuse ourselves with the literature of the High Courts."

Here Lancet fell fast asleep and Chunam demanded priorily for a motion he had in connexion with the contemplated new water-supply, which led to a total reflection of the current of our deliberations and deserves separate consideration later on.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS IN BOMBAY.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Brigadier-General Cavaye, Colonel Nicholson, Captain Holland, and two or three other officers, inspected the Marine Battalion yesterday morning. The regiment, about 450 strong, under the command of Colonel Pemberton, paraded on the Oval and received His Excellency with a general salute. His Excellency then walked down the line and inspected each man, appearing to be well pleased with the appearance of the men. The regiment was then formed into companies, and marched down the ground. His Excellency and party then drove to the Apollo Bunder, where he embarked on the steam launch Bee, for the purpose of inspecting the island forts, which were visited in the following order:—Cross Island, Middle Ground, Oyster Rock, and Colaba Point Battery. The Middle Ground and Oyster Rock batteries were manned by the Royal Artillery.

His Excellency then landed at the Pilot Bunder and drove to the Colaba Point North Battery. Here a mixed detachment consisting of men of the 15th Battery, commanded by Major Vibart, men of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, commanded by Major Roughton, and men of the 2nd Gloster Regiment, were engaged in working the guns. Very short notice had been given to the men, and the idea was, no doubt, to see how soon a body of men could be got together in case men from the regular Artillery could not be got in a case of urgency. The men worked the 10-inch and 18-ton guns on the North Battery, the infantry men having to perform such duties in connection with the working as could be performed by men unskilled in the working of ordnance, such as wheeling the shot, etc. This ought to be very beneficial to the men of the Volunteer Artillery, as it shows them something of the practical utility of volunteering, and what would be required of them in time of actual war. The men worked very well together, and Sir Frederick appeared to be perfectly satisfied. Sir Frederick remained a considerable time at this fort, and then went over to inspect the South Fort at Colaba, after which he drove down to the Yacht Club. At 3-30 p.m. yesterday his Excellency, accompanied by Captain Hext, R.N., left Bombay, from the Victoria Terminus, for Peshawur, *en route* for Quetta, where, it is understood, he will break his journey for about four days, and then proceed to Attock. The Viceregal party will have arrived there by that time, when the Commander-in-Chief purposes to join and accompany down the River Indus to Bukkhur. He will then travel by rail to Quetta. Owing to the late hour the Commander-in-Chief's departure was strictly private. Shortly before the train left His Excellency arrived at the station accompanied by the Honourable Mr. Forbes Adam. Among those gentlemen present to see Sir Frederick off were his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Brigadier-General Budgen, Colonel Jopp, Acting Quartermaster General, Colonel Cavaye; Major Sawyer, Captain Steel; Captain Body; Mr. F. Syburg, German Consul and Sir Thomas Thompson.

LORD CONNEMARA IN BOMBAY.

Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, arrived in Bombay by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Kilwa from Kurrachee yesterday afternoon, and left soon afterwards from Victoria Terminus for his own presidency. The Kilwa, which was prettily dressed with flags from stem to stern, anchored in Bombay harbour soon after 11 a. m., when Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine, boarded her and took Lord Connemara and Staff in the steam launch Bee to the Government Dockyard, where Captain Hext resides. His Excellency and Staff, the latter consisting of Mr. J. D. Rees, C.S., Private Secretary, and Viscount Marsham, and Captain J. Fowle, Aide-de-Camp, were shown over the principal department of the Dockyard, and were much pleased with the precision and regularity with which every branch of the dock administration seemed to be conducted under Captain Hext. At the Apollo Bunder where, according to the official arrangements made for his reception, his Excellency was to land at 1 p.m., special preparations had been made under the orders of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer at the Presidency. The Bunder steps were covered with red cloth, and the Bunder and its environments were decorated with flags and bannerets. For this purpose the iron pillars of the gas lamps were decorated with cross bannerets, and flags waved from Venetian masts. With the acuteness of engineering ingenuity, Mr. Murzban had, however, so contrived the getting up of the decorations, as to spare his department the levy of the usual Municipal fee of a rupee per hole made in the ground. Colonel Wise, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Spence, the Collector of Bombay, were present at the Bunder as a Government deputation to receive Lord Connemara. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and members of his Staff and others were on the premises of the Royal Yacht Club awaiting the time for the landing. A guard-of-honour, consisting of 100 rank-and-file of the 21st Regiment, Bombay Infantry, with band and colours, under the command of a native officer, paraded on the platform facing the Raichore special train, by which his Excellency was to travel, and to which were attached his Excellency's own saloons brought over from Madras. Mr. T. Pendlebury, District Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Keily, Passenger Superintendent, had made it their special care to see that all the arrangements had been properly made for the accommodation of his Excellency and Staff. Among those present at the station to wish his Excellency good-bye, in addition to the Duke of Connaught, General Budgen, Commanding the Bombay District, and others who attended at the Bunder, were Sir Harry Prendergast, Governor-General's Agent of Baroda; Deputy Surgeon-General Cook; Mr. Cox, Accountant-General, Bombay; Mr. E. Little, C.E.; Mr. F. C. De Atkins, Under-Secretary to Government; Colonel Collingwood, Commanding 2nd Gloster Regiment; Captain Dunsterville, R. A.; Colonel Pemberton, Commanding Marine Battalion; Major Stopford, Commanding Royal Artillery; Colonel Hughes, Commissariat Store-keeper; Captain Quentin, Commanding 4th Rifles; Captain Olivier, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department Rev. Goldwyer Lewis; Rev. Mr. Greig; &c. Lord Connemara spoke to the native officer commanding the bodyguard before other introductions were made to him. His Excellency had a long conversation with Sir Harry Prendergast and Mr. Cox, both formerly connected with the Madras Presidency. The train steamed out of the station at 1-30 p.m., his Excellency very courteously responding to the salutations of those present. Mr. Huard, Traffic Inspector, accompanied the train as far as Kurjut, and was relieved by Mr. Otto, who thence accompanied it as far as Poona. Mr. Scannell, acting Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Police, accompanied the train as far as Dudnee. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery on the arrival and departure of his Excellency.

SOME VERY HUMBLE CITIZENS.

THE FISHERMAN.

How many of your readers I wonder, when discussing the tasty prawn, the insipid pomphret, or the delicious salmon have ever thought of how they came to be served up at table. If asked about it they would probably say that the fish was purchased at the market; but I think they have very hazy ideas as to how these denizens of the deep came to the market. I propose to enlighten them on the subject, and for that purpose have decided on describing the life and habits of the men and women, who supply us with the marine dainties, without which, in my opinion, life would scarcely be worth living. A very small portion of the fish consumed in Bombay is caught in the harbour, so this time I will not take the patient and indulgent reader through the byelanes and dismal gullies of Bombay as I have, unfortunately, been compelled to do on previous occasions, but will give him a turn on the breezy and beautiful beach of Bandora, at which place the fish-catching tribe most do congregate. Half of Bandora consists of a hill, on which dwell the European inhabitants of the place. The other half is a flat plain, and here the *Northairs*, *Kolis*, and other natives live. There is a small crescent-shaped shallow bay at the north foot-of the Bandora Hill, where the fishermen moor their boats, and all round the verge of it they build their huts. There is a strip of sand between the huts and the water. The sand is fringed all round with the rubbish thrown up by the sea and may be said to be at the thresholds of the fishers' huts, for during spring tides the water almost washes into them. In the back ground is a grove of palmyra trees. This tree is to the fisherman of the Malabar Coast what the date tree is to the Arab. From its toddy is distilled his beloved *coopta*; the uprights and cross beams of his hut are made of its stem; the rafters are bound together with its fibre; the roof is thatched with its broad fan-like leaves; and the few clumsy blocks of wood that serve for stools and which constitute the furniture, are simply sections of the tree trunk sawn across. The huts are built very close together and each has its patch of fish-curing ground in front of it, with a corner for the stowage of old nets and such like odds and ends, and it must be confessed that to those not accustomed to it, the odour of fish in one of these villages is more powerful than pleasant. During the daytime and at close quarters one of these villages presents anything but an attractive appearance, but seen from the sea, of a moonlight night it makes rather a pretty picture: the water in front, dark, with patches and streaks of light, the fringe of white sand and the dark brown masses of the huts, with the tall ghost-like palm-trees in the back ground with the delicate tracery of the feathery leaves clearly defined against the dark blue sky.

The vessels which are used for fishing are of rather a large size, as the scene of operations lies several miles away from land. The boats go out and remain there for months together sometimes without coming inshore. The fish they catch is brought to land by smaller boats, of the size and shape of the "jolly-boat" one sees in the Bombay harbour. The nets are set at night and are drawn in at daybreak when the harvest of the sea is loaded into the smaller boat which sails away for shore. On reaching the landing the fish is either sold by the boat-load to wholesale dealers, or is emptied into baskets and taken to the local market. From early dawn the wives and children of the men out at sea watch anxiously for signs of the approach of the boats, ready to help in filling the baskets. It is, of course, a great advantage for a man to be able to bring his fish in first, as he then commands the market. Sometimes two or more boats are seen making for the landing from different directions and an exciting chase is then witnessed, reminding one of the tales of the races between the China tea clippers in the olden time. The men in the boats spread every inch of canvas, take out their oars, and do all they can to get on, each boat's crew being loudly cheered by the women and children on the beach, who have an interest in the matter. These wildly wave their arms and baskets, shrieking and gabbling incessantly, as only fisherwomen can, and not infrequently get into collision with others equally interested, when a wild scene of hair-pulling and scratching ensues.

The fisherman is generally a short, well-built man. His skin, through constant exposure to sun and salt water, is a deep black. He is generally very hairy about the body, and the exposure that has turned his skin black has changed his hair to a light brown colour, which has rather a curious effect. He shaves his head and wears a tall red woollen cap, cylindrical in shape with a semicircular piece cut out in front. This I am afraid will not describe this article of dress sufficiently, so I will ask the reader to imagine a person wearing a red salmon tin (sufficiently large to fit the head) with a piece taken out of the front portion, of a shape and size suggestive of a hungry coal-heaver's bite. The only clothing a fisherman wears on ordinary occasions is a large red striped cotton handkerchief which he fastens to his body by means of a silver waist chain. Indeed I do not see how he would manage to get through life with any degree of comfort, if he indulged in a more elaborate toilet, seeing that he spends more time in the water than out of it. When he is ashore on high days and holidays he wears a ghastly looking white cloak in which he always reminds me of a corpse. The fisher's wife is a brisk hard-looking woman. Hard work and exposure takes all the softness from her expression and skin, and she looks as though she were carved out of a piece of dried venison. But as a rule she has a fine figure, and is very graceful in all her movements.

Both husband and wife are fond of jollity, and when an opportunity offers they indulge in feasting, dancing, and music. The men have to work hard for eight months of the year. During that time they are almost constantly away from home on board their fishing smacks, and it is no wonder that they are only too prone to enjoy themselves when they come ashore. I have often visited them when out at their fishing stations. Just as it is growing dark the nets are dropped over the side of the vessel, and all night she is allowed to drift slowly along with the tide. No lights are burnt in the boat for fear of disturbing the fish, and the men sit on the deck all night ready for any emergency. They scarcely exchange a word, but each one sits communing with himself, the awful majesty of the dark sea and the myriads of stars all above him. It must be remembered that these men have all been taught the countless legends of miracles and saints of the Roman Church. Although Christians I do not believe they understand anything about the religion they profess. Their knowledge consists of an exaggerated idea of the powers of angel, saint, and evil spirit,—of the poetical rather than of the practical portion of religion. What must these men, brought up thus, think of while they sit, the whole night through, with nothing to break the solemn silence but the swish of the sluggish tide as it washes up against the boat, and with the most awful part of God's creation before them? Is it any wonder that after eight months of this the fisher is determined to enjoy himself, when he is compelled to remain at home for the monsoon? They visit one another constantly during this time, the *coopta* being brought out religiously on the occasion of each visit. Not unfrequently, when a great number have met together at a mutual friend's, after a day of *coopta* they link hands and go down the street chanting their quaint boating songs. But they are perfectly harmless in their mirth and always part good friends, inebriated though they may be. The wives are as fond of *coopta* as their lords and masters, and although rather more inclined to be quarrelsome, generally find a [illegible] vent for their exuberant spirits in dancing and singing.

It is a custom amongst these people to marry and give in marriage during only one month of the year, which, if I remember rightly, is April. During this month as many as a hundred marriages have been celebrated in a day. A lively time the priest must have had it might be said. But he does not mind. He makes the couples stand in front of him in a row and marries them offwholesale—a couple of score at a time. These marriages are celebrated in royal style. The bride and bridegroom meet at the bride's father's house, and proceed to the chapel on foot followed by all the friends of either party. The bride has a band of her own; so has the bridegroom. These bands precede the procession, and one band tries to drown the playing of the other band, each musician playing a different tune. So the din may well be imagined. A couple of large red sil

SELF-HEALING.

So many impostors, writes the *Saturday Review*, devoted themselves with more or less success to the practice of what is called faith-healing, that the treatment—which consists in telling the patient first that you are going to cure him, and then that you have cured him—has come to be of rather tarnished repute. Accordingly, the times are ripe for Mr. Augustus J. Harvey, who has devised a simpler and more thoroughgoing plan, and advocates it on printed slips. It may be described as Every Man his own Faith-healer, and it is asserted by the inventor to be sovereign for all the ills which, not flesh only, but also "heart" and "mind" may have the misfortune to inherit.

The method is simplicity itself. The patient must "daily (at least) go into a quiet room [but *qu.* whether a quiet spot out of door would not do equally well] for a short time, and turn all his thoughts, feelings and sole attention to within, without, and about every part of his body, heart and mind, and ascertain if each and all feel healthy, strong, and peaceful." Anybody can do that, and that is nearly half the battle. For "the self-healer while doing this is really (as he will soon find out, but does not know why) adding or giving strength or force to each of them." There appears to be something wrong about this sentence, but the residue of the treatment is explained quite clearly. He must gently and gradually force the daily strength got out of the daily food equally throughout every part of the body, heart, and mind in order to bring each of them up to a daily standard of bodily strength and health of sensations, kindliness of disposition, and cheerful, hopeful feeling and thought. Painful and poisonous feelings, emotions, thoughts, ideas, and even sensations must be daily expelled, and healthier and happier ones introduced and substituted. The pores of the ears, eyes, and mouth must be guarded and strengthened to prevent all future entrance, thus at length the Self-healer either restores or preserves his peace of body, heart, and mind." It would seem hardly desirable to take this quite literally. To prevent all future entrance by the portal of the mouth appears inconsistent with the supply of daily food which Mr. Harvey obviously contemplates. Still to sit for a short time daily, gently forcing strength into every part of oneself is a prescription so simple that the wonder is that no one has ever thought of it before. Mr. Harvey does not say what is the best period which should be devoted daily to this exhilarating pursuit. "Invalids, all these weakly and the aged (who would prolong life by adding strength), should be self-healing off and on all day long; at those who have nothing better to do, adding to their strength and beguiling time."

The explanation of how this process acts is almost as simple as the directions for working it. "The daily strength of force derived from the daily food, ... after strengthening and working all the various organs of the body ultimately ascends into the brain (which is an inexhaustible storehouse of strength) appearing as consciousness or mind. The mind contains thoughts. Thoughts represent so much daily strength or force got from our daily food." The uninstructed would infer that the way to attain bodily forcibleness was not to think. But not at all. Let the patient think steadily of his inside, and then "the feelings and thoughts become changed, and the chemistry of the body converts them into heat and muscular energy, both of which denote strength or force. When, however, the feelings and thoughts are directed to outside things and objects totally independent of the body, heart, and mind, the force or strength which produced them is used up, lost, and gone for ever." It has been supposed hitherto that a man who allows his thoughts to be continually dwelling on his own infirmities is likely to make them worse rather than better. It now appears that the contrary is the case. That other Harvey who discovered the circulation of the blood hardly made a more momentous discovery. The inventor asserts that he has "many cures," including cases of "Rheumatism, Asthma, Incipient Paralysis &c." As it seems to be an essential part of the treatment that nobody adopting it can have any patient except himself, we are driven to the conclusion that Mr. Harvey has suffered more or less from the distressing complaints enumerated, and from others. Who, then, could be much better adapted to testify to the merits of self-healing? Its universal adoption would, no doubt, be a great blow to the members of a learned profession, but they would at least have the melancholy satisfaction of never being ill themselves. The one point left entire in the dark is whether it avails much in surgical cases. Could a man cut off his leg by sitting quiet and infusing force or strength into the unwounded parts of it? The moral aspects of the matter are too tremendous for brief notice. How long would it take General Boulanger to self-heal his mental annoyance at the recent elections? But perhaps he is a self-healer already, and that accounts for his alleged good spirits. Mr. Harvey incidentally observes, or his printer observes for him, "God help those who help themselves." For our own part, we should rather say, God help those who heal themselves.

THE SPEAKER ON EDUCATION.

The Speaker of the House of Commons in presenting the prizes and certificates gained at the Leamington centre by students of the Oxford University Extension Lectures, at the Town Hall, Leamington, recently said that all who had taken part in this University Extension Scheme deserved public gratitude, because he was convinced that there was no movement of our time that was so likely to be productive of good as this Scheme, set on foot by the two Universities for extending the benefits of their education over a larger and wider area. It seemed a very short time since the Scheme was first instituted, in 1859, but in the course of those thirty years a vast amount of good had been done. The system of local lectures was calculated to bring the blessings and the benefits of a University system of education into the remotest parts of the country, and that system of lectures had been supplemented by examination schemes, by home-reading circles, and by various other organisations, all tending to the diffusion of University education. Therefore, he thought they might say that the two Universities, worthy of their great name and their ancient traditions, had been imbued with the modern spirit, and had acted up to the ideas of the time in setting forward this movement. The subjects of the lectures embraced the examinations embraced nearly every department of intellectual life and he could conceive nothing more stimulative to students, perhaps in some isolated part of the country, than to take part in this Scheme, and to know that they were, in some sort, a component part of the great Universities. The lectures had been established and arranged in such a way as not only to teach what was good, but to impart that knowledge in the most attractive form. The right hon. gentleman then traced the extension of the system to the United States, and the wonderful progress made by the institution founded by Mr. Vincent at Chantonqua which was described by Professor Bryce as an intermediary between a University and a camp meeting. The objection taken by many people in this country to the University system was that they wanted technical and professional education. They did not want to be troubled by anything which did not bear directly upon the profession or trade they were going to take up, but wished to keep their minds and energies fixed exclusively upon that object. There was nothing whatever in the University system which militated against that view. Universities said this—and they said it, in his judgment, very truly—that no man would be the worse for any technical or professional education he might hereafter have to learn, if he first undertook that which was known as general culture. It was a fact that the United States of America that wise, and practical, and hard-headed nation were recognising more and more the importance of general culture, and the necessity of laying this as a substratum before technical or professional education was taken up. And, therefore, he thought it was most important for all of those who took an active interest in this movement to dissipate any idea that the time was wasted by taking up any of these subjects, or listening to any of these lectures. Then there were the home-reading circles. Home reading circles, established by the Universities to the number of about thirty, had this great advantage—they brought very poor students, people in humble classes of life in touch; they attached them to the machinery of the great University system, and by a system of correspondence they were able, in some degree, to assure the advantage of the direct personal teaching and influences of a lecture, and perhaps now and then a lecturer was able to go down and give his lecture in those comparatively poor and remote districts. All those systems were supplemented and rivetted by yet another part of the plan, that was short residence at the University itself. The students who were able to go to the Universities for a short residence would carry away with them, not only the actual instruction that they received, but would catch something of the spirit of the place, something of the *genius loci* which everyone who set foot in Oxford or Cambridge felt to the innermost fibre of his being. If it be true, as he thought it was true, that there was no better description of a University than what Professor Bryce had given in his book, then he thought they would agree with him that Oxford and Cambridge were fulfilling that definition. Professor Bryce defined it as a place "where teaching of a high order, teaching which puts a man abreast of the fullest and most exact knowledge of the time, is given in a range of subjects covering all the great departments of intellectual life." He believed the two Universities were illustrating that definition, and the people of this country were helping them to make that definition apply in its fullest extent. He had endeavoured to point out the benefits of a University education, but he urged one more plea which he thought would be found to operate upon many students. They went up to Oxford, or they had heard of it as an ancient and renowned University. Let them think of the traditions that had gathered round it; of the great men that had been educated in those walls; of the historical associations connected with it; and it would be a great stimulus to many a humble student, no matter what was his position in life, or what part of the country he came from, to feel that he was participating in this great movement by associating himself with this mighty institution. He would feel that he was in some sort a member of the University, that he was in his own way, helping to spread to others the information and help which he had derived from the great mother University, and of this he was most profoundly convinced, that if this moment were allowed to extend, and were taken up and encouraged by the country, it would not only bring blessings to a large proportion of our population, but would make our great and prosperous country more prosperous and more great. (Applause).

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RECENT PROGRESS IN SURGERY.

Dr. W. W. Keen in *Harper's Magazine* writes:—One of the practical results of a scientific study of bacteriology is seen in the recent immense improvement of our treatment of compound fractures. The statistics of compound fractures from a half dozen of the best hospitals of America and Europe, for varying periods from twelve to twenty years, before the introduction of the antiseptic method, gave a mortality varying from 26 to 68 per cent., the majority of deaths being from serious complications due to blood-poisoning. The introduction of antiseptics caused a falling-off of the death-rate of Billroth's cases in Vienna to one-tenth of what it formerly was, and in the other hospitals in similar though varying proportions. Still more remarkable are the results recently reported by Dennis of New York. Of 446 compound fractures of all grades, from the most severe down, of which 385 belonged to the class of severe fractures, only two died, the mortality being less than one-half of one per cent. Less than two in 400 in contrast to the rate previous to the introduction of modern surgical methods of from 104 up to 272 in 400! At present his list of cases extends to about 900 without a single death from blood-poisoning. Nothing can add force to such a statement. The two regions of the body in which the most marvellous advance has been made are the abdomen and the head. Twenty-five years ago, to open the cavity of the abdomen and explore the peritoneum (a thin membrane which lines the entire cavity and covers all its contents) was a step from which every prudent surgeon shrank. If it were opened by accident, there was nothing left for us but to do the best we could, and usually the best meant, in the absence of antiseptic methods, to look on until the patien died, helpless to do aught except administer a few anodynes until death came to his relief. During the war of the rebillion there were sixty-four cases of wounds of the stomach, and only one recovered. Otis estimated the mortality at 99 per cent. In over 650 cases of wounds of the intestines there are recorded in the literature of the war only five cases of recovery from wounds of the small intestine, and fifty-nine from wounds of the large intestine. A gun-shot wound in the abdomen was looked upon as almost necessarily fatal. Surgeons did not dare to open the abdomen, either to search for the ball, to close a fatal perforation of the bowels, or to check hœmorrhage. America can rightly boast of playing the chief *role* in effecting the change that has taken place. The elder Gross long since led the way by his experiments on dogs, but we owe our present boldness and success chiefly to the experiments of Karkes, Bull, and Senn, all Americans, who have first shown in animals that it was safe and right, with antiseptic methods, to interfere actively for the health and healing of our patients. While it is true that a small rear-guard in the surgical army would fold their hands and give opium until the patient died, there is scarcely a man abreast with modern ideas who in such a case would not open the abdomen, tie bleeding vessels, sew up a rupture or wound of the stomach or bowels, remove a lacerated kidney, and in general repair any damage done. Of course, large numbers of such patients, either from immediate hæmorrhage or from the severity of the wound inflicted, must always die. The possibilities of modern surgery are well shown in a case reported by Senn, in which eleven perforations of the bowel were sewed up, and another case of Hamilton's in which there was so extraordinary a number as thirteen wounds of the intestines, besides wounds of the omentum and the mesentery, and yet both of these patients made uninterrupted recoveries! In a recent table by Morton of nineteen cases of stab wounds (all, of course, by dirty knives, and one even by a ragged splinter of dirty wood) with hœmorrhage and protrusion of the bowels, twelve recovered and but seven died, and even of 110 gunshot wounds of the intestines in which the abdomen was opened, thirty-six lives were saved. If this be the admirable showing in wounds attended by infection from dirty knives, from the dirt on the clothing, and from the ground on which wounded persons would fall, it is no wonder that, with clean hands and instruments, surgeons have dared not only to open the abdominal cavity to verify a probable diagnosis, or to perform an operation, but go still further and to open the abdomen to make a diagnosis.

SHAKESPEARE'S BEAR-GARDEN AS IT IS.

In *Temple Bar*, there is a description of "Shakespeare's Bear-garden as it is," from the pen of Lizzie Alldridge. She writes:—Out of the thousands of English and American tourists who year after year flock to Stratford-on-Avon for Shakespeare's sake, how many a dozen, I wonder, sought out his traces on Bankside? "By the way, where is Bankside? I haven't an idea. It sounds as if it were somewhere up in the North—in Scotland, like Dee-side, you know." This was the remark of a friend of mine when I told her that I was going to Bankside to look at Shakespeare's bear-garden. My friend was a lady supposed to know her London fairly. "Bankside, Southwark," I explained. "Yes; but where is Southwark?" Well, never mind. We all know Cannon Street railway-bridge, so we can make that our starting-point. From Southwark Bridge, looking eastward, the colossal life of the great city impresses one with an overwhelming sense both of magnitude and activity. There is something solemn in its size and enormous energy. All is large, Titanic, even the noise of the huge station near at hand. Crossing the iron bridge, I descended a flight of granite steps to the right, and was at once on a wharf on the Surrey side. Here there is plenty of noise and bustle. This is Bankside. Between two blocks of foundry buildings facing the river there is a narrow slit. On one grimy wall I read the name "Bear Garden." I looked up the dingy passage with deep interest, knowing that I was then actually on the old playground of the Elizabethan age. Gazing along the slit I saw black walls shored up with heavy black planks that arrested the sight across the narrow opening. The ground, too, was intensely black with the soft refuse sand from the foundry castings. The passage was so distinctly uninviting that, had it not been for its name, I should not have gone through it; but, being "Bear Garden," I felt I must needs pass along it for Shakespeare's sake. I was amply rewarded for my boldness; for a short distance up there was a wide opening in the wall, disclosing a great workshop under so admirable a play of light and shadow that at the first moment when I was so happy as to see it, it seemed to be absolutely whispering in softly muffled tones, "Come, etch me! Come, etch me!" There was no etcher at hand, so I could but try to fix the scene on my memory the best way I could. Imagine, then, a great workshop with a bright top-light falling on the edges of a multitude of dark wooden rafters and supports, all coated with the soft sand that had become black by being used for casting; the workmen all toned down to the same dusky hue, moving silently about on the soft black ground, while the tap and clang of hammers never ceased. Anything more delightfully harmonised by that soft, all-pervading black that yet, under that brilliant sunlight from above, was so full of such rich colour as etchers see and love, can hardly be conceived. And to come upon such an artistic treasure in such a place! It was too delightful! I do not know whether it is to be seen every day. And, then, of course, one must take one's eyes with one. "Rose Alley" I found in the very next turning to Bear Garden. I hailed it as a memorial of the "Rose," one of the long-vanished Bankside playhouses. Of "the great Globe itself," Shakespeare's own playhouse, not even the name of an alley remained to tell me the exact spot on which it stood; its site has been absorbed by the great brewery in which Dr. Johnson once took so deep an interest. It must have been quite close to Bear Garden. Returning to Bear Garden Wharf, I passed along the busy quay until I reached a board opening inland, at the further end of which are some magnificent plane trees. The opening is Emerson Street, the trees are within the gates of the great vinegar works that stand within the ancient limits of the old Bear Garden. Close by them, in Summer Street, is the modern church of St. Peter's, covering, they say, the very site of the old bear-baiting circus. "The White Bear" I noticed in this street, the "Brown Bear" not far off, but of Shakespeare's own name and fame not a vestige was to be found—locally it has left "not a rack behind." Pond Yard was the next opening; there you will find the vinegar-works and granite benches for thousands of soldiers, and a huge steam polishing table, fourteen feet in diameter, at work, smoothing granite as easily as if it were unbaked piecrust, while great blocks of stone are being swung aloft as if they were but a feather-weight.

Shakespeare is so mysterious a personage that it is dangerous to make any positive assertion about him; but good authorities allow us to believe that for some years he lived in the real Sir John Falstaff's house opposite the east end of that St. Saviour's dockyard, with its ships with such delicate beauty in the twilight. At any rate it is a great pleasure to me to believe he lived there. The floor of that church he must have trodden. In that church still hangs the hat of his Cardinal Beaufort, who "died and made no sign," and who lived in the old palace, the park wall of which Shakespeare must have passed in his daily walks to and from his theatre before he reached the path by the river, and saw Elizabeth's London rising on its hill opposite. What shall say how much of that glorious literature we call "Shakespeare" was thought out during those daily strolls? Did he love London? I think not, not as a Londoner loves London. It was his study, his workshop, but his heart was far away. Of that marvellous view from Bankside, as Shakespeare saw it, and as contemporary art has preserved it, what now remains? The river, part of the quaint harbour of Queenhithe, the inlet by Castle Baynard, the White Tower, the ground plan, a few immemorial names, all else gone or changed. Even in Shakespeare's own works the actual form of what he saw is all transmuted into "something rare and strange;" but here on Bear Garden Wharf in spirit may one still dream a Midsummer Dream; and when at length the great station is quiet, when the huge railway bridge has ceased to vibrate with the last ponderous train, here may one see, rising before fancy's eye, a Thames bridge, weird and mystic, invisible in the garish light of day, and across the bridge airy forms come trooping—Hamlet and Ophelia, Juliet and Romeo, Shylock and Portia, "the very ill-favoured rough bear Sackerson," Queen Mab, Titania, Oberon, Puck and all the lovely rout of fairyland—all the children of Shakespeare's brain, all dearest friends and companions for ever of us and all the world. When the first shrieks of the engine are heard, the airy bridge trembles; it is but a bat's back after all, and on that bat's back away they all fly "merrily, merrily," "free to the elements."

MR. W. K. VANDERBILT'S steam yacht Alva is said to be the handsomest and most perfectly appointed pleasure-boat in the world. It cost 600,000 dols. and the expense of running her is said to be about 150,000 dols. a year.

SAINT RAPHAEL WINE, the Eminent, delicious Re-constituting Wine, per dozen Rs. 24, of the Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TURKEY'S UNHAPPY SULTAN.

Mr. F. G. Carpenter the special correspondent of the *New York World*, writes:—

On Sept. 22 Sultan Abdul-Hamid was forty-seven years old. He has an empire nearly half the size of the United States, over which he is absolute ruler, and his word means life and death to more than thirty-three million people. He is the spiritual head of the great Mohammedan religion, and two hundred million lips speak his name in worship every day. Multitudes in India, North Africa, China and South Europe look upon him as the "Shadow of God," and, like the Turks of Asia Minor, regard him as the representative of Mohammed. He has an income of 10,000,000dols. a year. His treasury is filled with diamonds. His palaces are numbered by scores and he counts his Arab horses by the thousands. He has countless servants to satisfy his every wish, and his harem, filled with the beauties of the Orient, is replenished each year with the fairest of the young female slaves of Georgia and Circassia. If physical comfort, sensual enjoyments and worldly power are the chief ends of life, this man, now in his prime, ought to be the happiest man in the world. He is, on the contrary, one the most miserable. Every one of the roses of his life conceals a thorn, and in each of his palaces the skeletons of fear hide in the closets, stand behind the marble columns of the salons and poke their heads out at him through the perfumed steam of his luxurious Turkish bath. Having absolute control over millions of lives, he exists in daily fear of the loss of his own and trembles as he spends his nights and days inside his great palace surrounded by his guards. He moves among his people only when he is forced to do so by the religious observances which are in common upon him as the head of the Mohammedan religion, and his only outing is on Friday afternoon, when he goes in state to worship at the Mosque.

AN IMPOSING FUNCTION.

The ceremony is one of the grand sights of Constantinople. The people would rise in insurrection if the Sultan omitted it, and it takes 7,000 troops to guard him on his way from his palace to the place of worship. The favorite mosque of the Sultan is that of Hamidieu. It was built by him, and it is a beautiful structure of white marble with great minarets rising hundreds of feet above its airy dome and looking out over the Bosphorus, Stamboul, and the Sea of Marmora. It is near the Sultan's great palace, called Yildiz, and it is in the English quarter of Constantinople, known as Pera. A wide winding road leads from the Palace to the Mosque, and at the side of this a house has been built by the Sultan for distinguished foreign guests, and this house is just opposite the Mosque, and its windows command a fine view of it and the roads leading to it.

First there came a little army of carts drawn by donkeys and led by bare-legged men in turbans. These carts were filled with soft yellow sand, and this sand was spread over the road to the depth of several inches. The Sultan's royal bones are too holy to be jolted over cobble-stones or macadam, and whenever he goes out to drive, the road over which he intends to march is covered with sand. After the carts came water wagons, and the sand was sprinkled to make it softer and firmer. As time goes on the soldiers march up, division after division, and rank themselves along the highway

There are regiments of cavalry on the finest of Arabian steeds, each regiment having horses of the same color, and nearly every regiment uniformed differently. Here is a troop of Circassians, with black caps six inches high, upon the crown of which are white crosses. They are dressed in European uniforms, and upon their breasts are rows of cartridges. Below them are cavalry from Asia Minor, and coming down the hill in the distance are troops after troops of bronze-faced, fine-looking men in turbans and caps on the finest of Arabian horses. The soldiers are tall, broad-shouldered and straight. Down another road march long lines of infantry, some in the green colors of Mohammed and others in clothes of blue trimmed with red.

A MAHOMEDAN CROWD.

As the hour for the coming of the Sultan approaches the roads turn into rivers of color, and along the side of them back of the soldiers, are seen the curious characters of a Mahomedan crowd. There at the right is a patch of white, and you note that the hundred balloon-like bags of white cotton or silk, which seem to stand upright on the ground, are alive, and taking your glass you see that out of each bag, near the top, peep two black eyes, and you know that these are the ladies of several Mahomedan harems, who have come out to get a view of the Sultan. Now come the officers of the Court. They drive up in carriages drawn by magnificent horses. Some of them come on horseback, and the breasts of all are covered with medals, while their clothes, of European cut, fairly blaze with gold lace. Each man wears a brightred fez cap, which looks like a gigantic red tumbler inverted, and these caps crown the heads of the soldiers as well, making the whole crowd look like a great human flower-bed of red.

There is a cheer from ten thousand throats and the music is heard in the distance. The cry goes up that the Sultan is coming, and now around the corner, preceded by a gorgeously dressed guard upon horseback, surrounded by officers with swords drawn, comes a low barouche with the most magnificent black horses you have ever seen. These are driven by a coachman whose body is resplendent in a red velvet suit embroidered in gold. He has a fez cap on his head, and as he holds his reins tight his gold sleeves hang down like those of the ladies' fashionable dress of some years ago. The carriage is black, but its trimmings are gold. The lamps at the sides are gold and the horses are resplendent in gold buckles and trimmings.

THE SULTAN'S APPEARANCE.

He is, I judge, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and he weighs about 150 pounds. His face is the color of old Jersey cream and his eyes are large, black and restless. He has a high narrow forehead; a long, thin face; a nose just slightly inclined to the Roman, and a full set of short luxuriant, glossy black whiskers. His hands are long and thin, and he has the looks of a man who lies awake at night. He does not look like a happy man, and his eyes wandered here and there as he rode slowly over from his palace to the gates of the Mosque. As he passed the house of entertainment he looked up and raised his hand to his fez cap in salutation. He then drove on to the Mosque, and going up a private stairway was soon hid from view. As he entered the gate the soldiers all turned around in order that their faces might be towards him, and when in the course of a half hour he appeared again they resumed their old position.

I have seen the Sultan several times during my stay in Constantinople. I saw him twice at the Mosque and I saw him when he made his annual procession across the Golden Horn to Stamboul to kiss the mantle of Mahomet, which is preserved in the old Seraglio. I have met some of the most noted of his officials and have had numerous conversations with men who have been connected with his palace for years. The Sultan likes to wall his doings with secrecy, and only the barest details of his private life are known to the general public. Within the gates of his great palaces only his intimate friends and his most trusted servants come, and I am told that he has such a fear of assassination that he has men continually on guard, both about his person, at his doors, and about his watch-towers.

THE ROYAL PALACES.

The palaces of Yildiz are all built on hills. Their grounds contain many acres, and they consist of ravines through which flow bubbling brooks, of forests and lakes, of parks and of gardens. They rise almost straight up from the beginning of the Bosphorus and the thirty or forty palaces which His Majesty owns here all command views of the surrounding country. Notwithstanding this elevated position the Sultan still fears plottings and assassinations. He trusts few people implicitly and he seldom goes to bed at night. He sits up until 1 o'clock, amusing himself as best as he can, and then throws himself into a cushioned chair and doses on till daybreak, when he retires to his bed to sleep. He has those about him in whom he thinks he can confide, but the fate of his predecessors warns him to beware. During the thirteen years of his reign he has had several revolutions, and he was frightened almost to death when the Czar of Russia was assassinated.

He has a number of other palaces outside this one in which he lives, but he seldom occupies them for more than a few hours at a time. One of his largest palaces is that of Dolma Bagtche, which seems to rest on the waters of the Bosphorus and which is a great, airy structure of stone and stucco, painted so that it looks like marble. It is surrounded by beautiful gardens and parks, and is gorgeously furnished with rich carpets, crystal chandeliers and all the beautiful things that money can purchase. This palace was that in which Sultan Abdul Azziz lived, and the upper part of it was devoted to his harem. When it is remembered that this man spent nearly three million dollars a year on this part of his household alone, some idea of the grandeur of the furniture can be conceived. In one year Abdul Azziz spent dols. 600,000 for pictures and there was nothing too costly for his palace.

I went into this palace by means of a special permit of the Sultan, and I saw great crystal posts as big a round as the body of a man, and more than six feet all, on the top of which were immense candelabra, the prismatic crystals of which sparkled like the diamonds of Sindbad the Sailor under the rays of the light. I passed through room after room finished in gold and walled with satin. I entered the most luxurious of bath rooms and spent some time in the grand audience hall where the Sultan holds his receptions at Bairam or the Mahometan Easter. I walked upon the court, in front of the palace, along the beautiful waters of the Bosphorus and looked at the yacht of the Sultan which, with steam up, stands unused in front of the palace; and as I did so I remembered the story which one of the Sultan's officials told me as to why His Majesty never occupied this grand building over night. It is, said the official, because of a warning which the last Sultan gave him. This Sultan woke up one morning to find the gunboats, which he had built to guard himself, turned against him, and he advised Abdul Hamid never to to occupy a palace which could be so easily stormed as this one.

It is somewhat remarkable that as Sir Moses Montefiore was Sheriff during the first year of the Queen's reign, so Sir Henry Isaacs, the coming Lord Mayor, who is also a Jew, should have filled that position at her Jubilee.

FLORILINE! FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a vigilasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited o Farringdon-road, London.

WOMEN AND TOBACCO.

Mr. J. D. Hunting, in the "*National Review*," writes:—

"Tobacco," it has been said, "responds to the imperious craving after sensation in man." And does it not in woman also? "Tobacco is the remedy of *ennui*." Are women never bored? There is a little proverb, almost too vulgar to bear quotation in a serious article, the transposition of which, however, so well exemplifies my meaning, that I shall make bold to use it: "What is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose." If such be the case, as undoubtedly it is, why have not the women, who possess this yearning and suffer from this boredom, long enjoyed, in company with their fathers, husbands, and brothers, the solace of the pipe, the stimulant of the cigar, and the feeble sensationalism of the cigarette? The answer to this will be found buried in some larger, broader questions. Why have women been long denied a voice in public affairs? Why have the large proportion of them lived such scrupulously virtuous and self-denying lives, yet condoned so many vices in the sterner sex? Why did women of property become so frequently, on their marriage, virtual paupers depending on the fitful charity of tyrannical husbands? These questions might be multiplied *ad infinitum*, for all those things have been. Do we not know the reason? The civilised Anglo-Saxons, and the modern Christians of less than a century ago, were no very great advance on the uncivilised Turks and unregenerate heathen in the treatment of their women-folk. Women were the dependent, the weaker, the subjugated sex; they had no rights save those men in their king-ship were pleased to confer on them in their subjection. But the Anglo-Saxons and the Christians excelled the Easterns and Mahommedans in one thing: they had an ideal; an ideal of manhood which they did not much care to attain to, and an ideal of womanhood which was best maintained by force. Woman, who was in all actual respects man's slave, was yet apostrophised and versified as man a goddess and man's queen. Woman was, in, imagination at least, an angelic being, absolutely pure delicate, and ethereal; was it belitting that such an one could smoke?—Should she pollute her pretty lips with the "precious stink," on which, however, so far back as the reign of James I. some of the gentry thought it a brave thing to spend £300 or £400 a year? Perish the thought! So women were made non-smokers as they were made non-participators in many of men's privileges and pleasures, and women are becoming smokers because they no longer fear men's criticisms nor cherish their over-fanciful ideas concerning them. Yet it is remarkable that they should desire to contract a habit without which they have so long and healthily existed, and which has flourished most among nations where women, mentally and morally, if not physically, have been weakest. Exceptional cases of strong and clever women using tobacco are to be found, I grant, but, as I have shown, where the habit has been racial, there, with but one exception, have the women been servile in position and unmarked by mental or moral power. This fact gives birth to another theory. This latter-day disposition on the part of women, is it not, far from being the result of woman's rightful elevation to the rank of a participant in mankind's work for man, rather a mark of the degeneracy of the age and her reversion, in common with man's to habits of almost Roman-like luxury and indulgence?

WHY SHOULD THEY NOT.

Some male smokers are brave enough and clear-sighted enough to affirm that they see no reason why any woman should not smoke if she choose, but the vast majority of them are loud in their denunciations of the practice, when adopted by their mothers, sisters, or wives. I cannot believe that the root of this sentimental and persistent objection lies in the fact that they oling jealously to one of the few remaining exclusive privileges of man. Rather would I place it on a wider, nobler basis. It is because men know the evils of the habit they delight in that they desire to keep women from it in the future as in the past. They dare not be so inconsistent as to denounce it as unsalutary yet continue to indulge in it themselves, so they trump up reason which women deem justly all insufficient. If men may smoke in defiance of the laws of cleanliness and economy, if men consider it no detriment to their physical comfort and personal charm to be possessed of bad breath and pol luted hands, is there any reason why women should study these things in order to gratify the whim of those who take scant pains to please them in that respect? But women like to see men smoke; they encourage the habit in them, and will never dose to from the time of the great Elizabeth till now. Yes, women do; their natural unselfishness and timidity make them shrink from interfering with the pleasures of others, and they have no idea of any distinct harm resulting from it; they remember, too, that there are many worse things a man may do, and that he who is permitted to smoke *ad lib.* at home will not wish to go out to smoke. It is well, perhaps, that women have not, as a class, been jealous of tobacco, for they would have stood little chance of persuading men to tobacco it, even as men, arguing as they do now, are not likely to cause women to give it up, unless their objections are founded on more purely reasonable grounds. Is smoking bad for women? Then is it bad for men. Is smoking unbecoming in the one sex? Then is it in the other. Do not thousands of women live, as men do, by their brain or handiwork, Are not women fatigued, bored, and liable to the same forms of depression even as men are? Why, then, should they be denied that which is said to soothe and cheer the weary toiler and solace the overworked brain? There is no answer to these questions that is grounded on reason, though there are many of æsthetic feeling and personal fancy and idea.

A WOMANLY CONSOLATION.

The habit of smoking has been stigmatised as an *unmanly* leaning on a solace neither sought nor needed by the weaker sex, and it must be considered therefore a *womanly* consolation. It is argued that the day of woman's blindness to her own needs is over, and she is no longer content to accept man's estimate of the littleness of her wants, but is ready to assert that her correspondences, like his, are numberless. This is correct reasoning enough, but why have women this sudden need? Is it not their inheritance? Is not man's insatiable appetite for tobacco transmitted from the days of Queen Elizabeth? After long centuries of abstinence Englishwomen are not taking to smoking on account of a sudden whim, but because an inherited instinct leads them, in their present emancipated condition, to seek their nerve sedative and mental stimulant where man has so long sought his. Can there be any reason, then, in *reason*, why women should not smoke if men do? Hear what the physiologist says:—"if the daughters of England were to commence weakening their vital forces by the use of nicotine, we should find the children of another generation with an hereditary taste for poison and diminished power for resisting its onroad; they would be unhealthy, dyspeptic and nervous." There is much virtue in an *if*, but when the non-probable bids fair to become the actual, it is time to prove the accuracy of the reasoning which asserts that these things should not be. Setting aside the fact, which none will deny, that smoking in excess is bad, every woman who is not yet in bondage to the habit, who has power to discern clearly the good and evil in this matter, must find out for herself whether the use of tobacco in moderation is prejudicial or beneficial to the race at large. The fact that in a single cigar is contained sufficient nicotine to kill two strong men is not so terrifying when it is remembered that the other substances which go to make it up have a neutralising effect; though the schoolboy's experiences after his first pipe show the dire results of the drug when taken in unaccustomed doses, whether large or small. It is no argument in its favour to say that strong men, clever men, aye, great men have smoked and owned no ill effects from it. Those strong men might have been stronger: those great men greater. It is not rational to argue, as the President of the United States did when certain officers of the army complained to him that General Grant was an immoderate drinker of whisky, and he replied, "Let me know where Grant gets his whisky that I may send a barrel-full to every General in the army." A Bismarck may smoke, but no amount of smoking will create a Bismarck, rather will, it in nine cases out of ten, destroy the embryo chancellor or statesman. Neither are the facts that wounded soldiers on the battle-field cry out for tobacco, that the Indians go for days without food, subsisting only on the stimulus of the pipe, that lunatics are allowed to smoke to allay the frenzy of their diseased brains, and that by puffing at a big cigar the white man preserves himself in tropical climates from insect pests (though he destroys the insects), any proof that tobacco is the health elixir some people would have us believe it to be; abnormal suffering, whether of mind or body, requires a narcotic, unnatural situations demand unaccustomed habits. The chief harm of tobacco lies in the fact that the nicotic poison acts by a system of accumulation; its toxic influences are not transitory as those of alcohol. Moderate quantities habitually taken result in chronic nicotism of the system. The process somewhat resembles that of tannin; it is slow but permanent. Cannibals are said to turn up their noses at the nicotised flesh of smokers.

Tobacco has no power to nourish or build up; it neither generate nor conserve vital heat, but in time destroys it and enfeebles every function, by a natural consequence, affecting the weakest parts first. That all these things are true may be believed, and yet women may do, as men have done, shake off the thought with the reflection that if tobacco be a poison it is a very slow one. True' you strong-limbed, strong-brained women, true! You are a law unto yourselves, and your sex matters inevitably would, this year or next; may scarcely, perhaps, at the end of a long life, for you will see to it that you are not over-indulgent; but how about the coming generation! "Women bear the world and *make* it." Remember, hitherto our Englishmen, in common with our Englishwomen, have inherited only half a taste for tobacco; but what if such a state of things as Dr. B. W. Richardson—at the time of writing a lover of the weed, though since become, on scientific grounds, a non-smoker—describes in the following passage, were to come about? "I do not hesitate to say that if a community of both sexes, whose progeniturs were finely formed and powerful, were to be trained to the early practice of smoking, and if marriage were confined to smokers, an apparently new and *physically inferior* race of men and women would be bred up." The day is gone by for forced acceptance of superficial and unmeaning rules of conduct, and women are free. But let them not use their liberty as a cloak for licence. It is not for men—prominently self-indulgent—in this respect—to tell women what they shall or shall not do, but it is each of us to enter deeply into all questions affecting human life, and to decide upon them in such a way as will show us to be worthy of the dignity of man's helpmate, and possessed of—

"The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength, and skill."

And, above all, a pure desire to live "not unto ourselves," but unto the race at large.

THE BULL RING IN SPAIN.

A Madrid correspondent gives a home paper some particulars of the modern patrons and performers of the Bull Ring. He writes:—

When foreigners enter Spain nothing seems to excite their curiosity as much as the national sport of bull-fighting, or rather bull-baiting, as it might be more correctly styled. Indeed, it is singular that even among our own fellow-countrymen, and among our own fair countrywomen, many who at home would shudder and recoil from the very idea of witnessing any perfectly unnecessary act of cruelty to dumb animals, nevertheless inquire eagerly after the bull-fights directly they enter Spain. None are more anxious to secure good seats in the "Plaza de Toros," even if tickets fetch very high prices, and few, too few, alas! have the pluck to resist the temptation and to decline the honour of spending an hour or so in the galleries of the bull-ring, generally on Sunday afternoons. How often at Madrid, at Seville, at Granada, at Jerez, at Bilbao, at Santander, at Valencia, you can see Englishmen and Englishwomen gazing at the long and monotonous slaughter of horses and noble bulls after the classical torment in three stages which the natives call "Suertes de picadores, banderilleros de Muerte." It is no secret that the mounted picador with his lance thrusts behind the bull's shoulder, the banderilleros with three or four pair of sharp pronged darts also fixed behind the neck of the animal, the nimblefooted toreros of every rank with their long many-coloured cloaks flashed before the eyes of the bull, are all simply destined to bring him to that state of exhaustion of limb and breath, in which naturally he can be approached by the matadores with less danger, when the shrill trumpets announce that the "Suerte de Muerte" has come, and the red cloak, the long, sharp Toledo blade of a frascuelo, a Lagartijo, or a Mazzantini soon finish the weary struggle of the splendid bulls of the Duke of Veragua. Bythe-by, his Grace the famous bull breeder of Andalusia, is no less a personage than the lineal descendant and heir male in the direct line of Christopher Columbus, and he has accepted the presidency of the committee that is to direct the centennial festivals and celebrations in this country in 1892, when Spain will vie with Italy and America in commemorating the fourth centenary of the discovery of the New world.

HIS ART.

In the midst of such scenes of popular and cosmopolitan excitement, I was not a little surprised to hear a famous Spanish bullfighter speak despond

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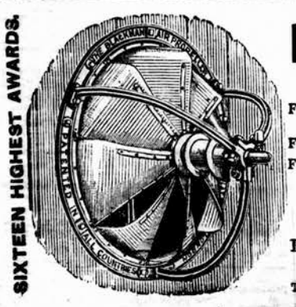

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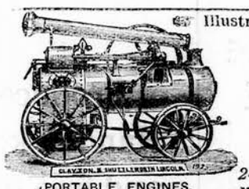

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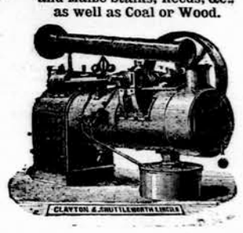

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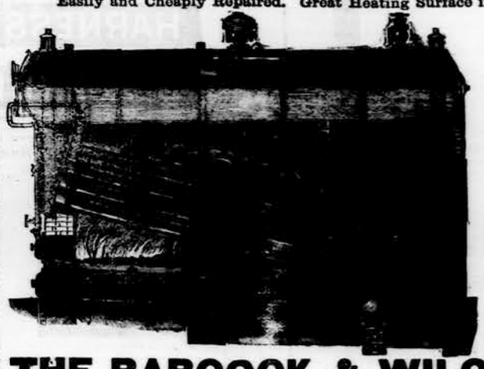

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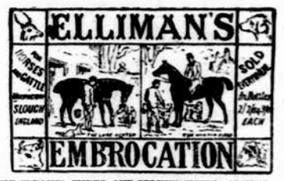

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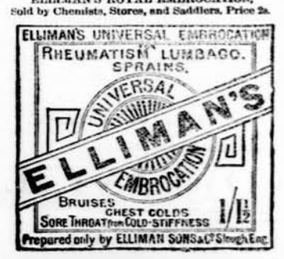

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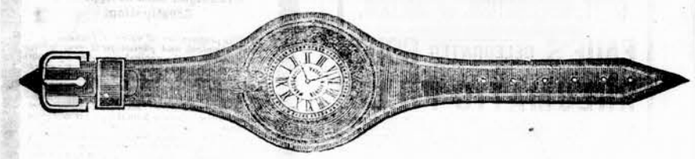

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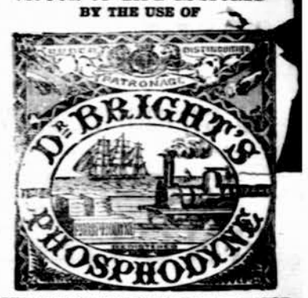

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